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EDITORIAL COMMENT



THE IMPORTANCE OF A RIGHT START

LIKE all other educational institutions, colleges, high schools, etc., the majority of training schools for nurses have chosen spring as the season in which to hold their graduating exercises, and during the next two months thousands of young nurses will be busy making plans for entering some one of the many avenues of nursing work. We say, without hesitation, that the success of a nurse's career is largely determined by the decisions she makes at this time, and the associates she chooses during the first year after she enters upon her independent career.

In these days of commercial boarding-houses and registries, when hosts of people are trying to get control of the inexperienced women, the young graduate needs to be doubly cautious that she does not make a misstep. Many will be fortunate in having friends among older graduates who will make a place for them in their circle, or they will naturally join the alumnae association of their school and through that a registry of well-established reputation, but those who are without such friends on the outside, or who are going some distance from the hospital where they have been trained, are those to whom we are offering these words of advice.

There is no question but that a nurse gets established more quickly if she stays in the community where she was trained and where she is known to the physicians of the hospital. If her career as a pupil has been what it should be, she will readily obtain cases through the local registry, but in going to another section of the country, among strangers, she needs to be strongly fortified with letters of introduction from her superintendent and the certificate of registration from the state where she took her training. It is a grave mistake to allow anything to interfere

7 with her taking the state examination on the first possible occasion, even if she is obliged to leave a desirable case in order to do so. We think it is very unfair for hospitals to refuse to grant time for these examinations to nurses who are remaining in executive positions. Most hospitals are obliged to provide a substitute for a house officer when he takes his state examination, and he allows nothing to interfere with his doing so, but it is just as important for the future welfare of the nurse that she should take hers before she has gotten out of study habits.

Whether leaving the hospital immediately or not, she should on graduation become affiliated with such organizations in her community as are working for higher standards and ideals: first comes the alumnae association, which is like retaining her place in the family circle, then the county or local association, which will bring her in touch with nurses of other schools, then through individual or organization membership comes the state association, and through that the national—membership in these means not only the protection and educational advantages which such affiliations give her, but they mean that she is lending the strength of her young enthusiasm to the great organized forces that are now at work in every part of the world for the betterment of nursing affairs. She is not to make the mistake of thinking that the motive of organized nursing effort is the regulation of rates of payment for the workers. The motive is better service to the public, to the poor and the well-to-do, that all hospitals shall give to their pupils fair education in return for their services, that through such means the sick in homes and institutions may be more efficiently cared for. It is through nursing organizations that nurses may keep in touch with advanced methods and it is through organizations that club-houses and registries are being established and maintained and that provisions for sickness are made. The strongest bond for holding people together is the fellowship of work.

Every superintendent should feel it an obligation to know what plans her graduates are making and whether they are starting out in the right way.

PROGRESS IN STATE REGISTRATION

WE have said before that real progress in nursing promised to come out of the middle west, rather than from the more conservative nursing centres of the east, and we have evidence of this in the kind of bills that have been passed in Montana, Arkansas, and Kansas, and in the ease with which they were obtained in comparison with recent struggles for legislation in the East.

The Montana bill is especially well drawn and is to be compulsory

after 1917. The board is composed entirely of nurses, although it is unconstitutional in Montana for women to serve as public officers, but by a clever ruling of the attorney-general it was found that by having the governor issue the certificates, upon the recommendation of the board of examiners, who could then be nurses, this obstacle could be overcome. While there was some opposition, there was very cordial support from the medical profession after a conference had been held between the medical society and a committee of nurses.

In Arkansas, though there are two physicians on the board, they have to be chosen from nominations made by the state nurses' association. This law is compulsory.

Kansas has a board composed of four nurses and one physician, who must be the secretary of the state board of medical examiners. This bill protects the words trained nurse or registered nurse. The text of these three bills is found in the official department.

An amendment was introduced in New Jersey which threatened to destroy much of the value of the law. It was killed in the public health committee.

A bill for registration has been introduced into the legislature of Florida.

Michigan is endeavoring to pass an amendment which will provide for an inspector of training schools.

An attempt to amend the Massachusetts bill to require graduation from a training school as a qualification for registration, and to provide for an inspector, was unsuccessful, though supported by leading members of the medical and nursing professions, and by citizens of influence.

At the two extremes of the country, New York and California, there are going on, as we close our pages, somewhat similar contests. The opposition to the new bill introduced into the legislature of California has brought out the most virulent opposition from many sources—socialists, Christian Science advocates, members of the League for Medical Freedom, and representatives of commercial interests. The amendment to the New York law, on which we commented last month, has at this writing reached its third reading in the Senate, but the antagonism it has aroused is so great, that it is impossible to judge of the outcome.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE IN THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

IN all the affiliated organizations of the country there are many members who are not personally acquainted with the women of other localities and to whom the names of nurses from other sections mean little. It has been suggested that we tell something of the women who

are on the national ticket, that delegates may better judge of their qualifications for office. We want to remind the delegates that the present form of securing nominations and of voting by ballot was adopted for the express purpose of obtaining an unbiased choice of the nurses of the country, that the rule of the majority might prevail, regardless of school or section. The candidates given on the official ticket this year are as follows:

For president: Genevieve Cooke, California. Graduate of the Woman's Hospital, San Francisco; has done private duty nursing and has, for a number of years, had a private gymnasium for orthopædic patients; has been editor of the *Pacific Coast Nursing Journal* during most of its existence; was for several years first vice-president of the American Nurses' Association; has been a director of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING Company; has been a pioneer in legislative and organization work of the Pacific Coast.

Helen Scott Hay, California. Graduate of the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, Chicago; has done private duty nursing and has been superintendent of nurses at the Pasadena Hospital, Pasadena, and of the Illinois Training School, Chicago; has been a member of the board of examiners of Illinois; has been chairman of the Isabel Hampton Robb Educational Fund; is at present making a trip around the world, but will return before the June meetings.

For first vice-president: Adda Eldredge, Illinois. Graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago; has done private nursing and is now instructor at St. Luke's; was field secretary for the Illinois State Association during its legislative period and has been its president;

Emma Nichols, Massachusetts. Graduate of the training school of the Boston City Hospital and is now its superintendent; has served several terms as vice-president of the national association; has been secretary of the Massachusetts State Association; is a member of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service.

For second vice-president: Margaret Whitaker, Pennsylvania. Graduate of the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia; has been president and director of her alumnae association; has been president and director of the Pennsylvania State Association; has been second vice-president of the American Nurses' Association.

Clara E. Query, Maryland. Graduate of the University of Maryland Hospital, Baltimore; registrar of the central directory of Baltimore.

For Secretary: Nominations will be made from the floor. The per-

son chosen should not only be able to give one-half her time to the work, but should have had experience in office procedure, also.

For treasurer: Mrs. C. V. Twiss, New York. Graduate of the New York Hospital, New York; was for many years superintendent of the Sloane Maternity Hospital in that city; is president of the New York State Nurses' Association; has been treasurer of the national association for several years;

Mrs. Reba Thelin-Foster, Maryland. Graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital; has done public health nursing; has been treasurer of her alumnae association; was president of the Maryland State Association.

For directors: Jane A. Delano, District of Columbia. Graduate of Bellevue Hospital; chairman of the Red Cross Nursing Service Committee; has been head of the Army Nurse Corps, president of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING Company; president of the national association; has been a private nurse and a training school superintendent;

Mary M. Riddle, Massachusetts. Graduate of the Boston City Hospital; superintendent of Newton Hospital; president of the Massachusetts Board of Nurse Examiners; has been president of the Superintendents' Society and of the American Nurses' Association; has been president of the Massachusetts State Association; has been for years treasurer of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING Company; is treasurer of the Isabel Hampton Robb Educational Fund.

Anna C. Maxwell, New York. Graduate of the Boston City Hospital; has been for many years superintendent of nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York; is part author of "Practical Nursing;" has been active in state and national organizations;

Lydia A. Giberson, Pennsylvania. Graduate of the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; in charge of the Oncologic Hospital; chairman of the Nurses' Relief Fund; active in state and national work;

Mary B. Eyre, Colorado. Secretary of the Colorado Board of Nurse Examiners; has been active in state work;

Charlotte Forrester, Missouri. Graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis; state inspector under the board of examiners and the state charities organization; has been active in state work;

Edna L. Foley, Illinois. Graduate of Smith College and of Hartford Hospital, Hartford, Conn.; head of the Visiting Nurse Association, Chicago; has been head of the staff of tuberculosis nurses, Chicago; active in state work;

Ida F. Giles, Pennsylvania. Graduate of a Pittsburgh school; president of the Pennsylvania State Association; member of the Pennsylvania Board of Nurse Examiners; has been president of the Superintendents'

Society; is instructor in nursing in the German Hospital, Philadelphia; has been active in state and national work;

Annie Damer, New York. Graduate of Bellevue Hospital; head of rural nursing in Westchester County, N. Y.; has been president of the national and state associations and of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING* Company; has been president of the New York Board of Nurse Examiners;

Mary C. Wheeler, Illinois. Graduate of the Illinois Training School for Nurses; secretary and training-school inspector of the Illinois State Board of Nurse Examiners; has been president of the Illinois State Association; is president of the National League for Nursing Education;

Ella Phillips Crandall, New York. Graduate of the Philadelphia Hospital; secretary of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing; has been president of the Ohio State Association and instructor in the Department of Nursing and Health, Teachers College, New York;

Mae D. Currie, Indiana. Graduate of the Indianapolis Hospital Training School; registrar of the Marion County Central Directory; president of the Indiana State Board of Nurse Examiners; has been secretary of the Indiana State Association; active in state work.

From the names presented on the ticket it will be seen that it is possible to select a group of officers who will be representative of the associations in almost every part of the country and of various nursing interests.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

THE MISSOURI STATE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES.—Applicants for State Registration, according to the laws of the state of Missouri, are hereby notified that the first State Board Examination will be held as follows: St. Louis, Mo., June 5 and 6, 1913; Kansas City, Mo., June 5 and 6, 1913. The place where these examinations will be held will be advertised in the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*, of June 2, and the *Kansas City Star* of June 2.

FANNY E. S. SMITH, R.N.,
Secretary.

WHAT ONE ASSOCIATION IS DOING FOR ITS MOTHERS *

By FRANCINA FREESE, R.N.

Graduate of the Johns Hopkins Hospital School for Nurses

"IN the education of the mother in the care of herself and her baby we have the strongest weapon for fighting infant mortality." This conclusion is quoted from the 1912 Special Report of the Committee for the Reduction of Infant Mortality of the New York Milk Committee, and concerns a branch of public health work which has received much careful study and thought, has been widely discussed, and is vitally important to national welfare. Many efforts are being made to educate mothers: There are mothers' clubs, free lectures for mothers, babies' welcomes, and clubs of various sorts doing this work, and there are schools for mothers, both in this country and in England, Germany, France, and Belgium, where the mother may bring her infant for a few hours daily or semi-weekly and receive instruction in matters concerning infant life and hygiene; but it has fallen to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to control a mothers' school that is unique in this country, at least, and I have seen no reports that lead me to believe that there is any other where the mothers come and live for a time in the school, spending most of the day in a regular, systematic course of instruction in all that concerns child life and mothercraft.

Work with mothers, to be of the most value, must begin with the pregnant woman, and as soon after the beginning of pregnancy as possible. If the cases can be gotten as early as the sixth month, so much the better. In the school just mentioned, the Caroline Rest and School for Mothers, the work begins with the expectant mother as soon as the case is reported. Nurses visit the home, note the surroundings and daily habits of the woman, look into the question of diet, clothing, and exercise, and provide for medical care if it is needed. Food and clothing are provided, if necessary, and as these women come from the poorest homes in the most congested part of Manhattan, it is almost always necessary. The visits are made regularly until the arrival of the infant and continue until the mother is able to be out of bed and about the house, when, with her babe, she is taken to the school, and that she may feel no anxiety about

* Read at the third annual meeting of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, Cleveland, October 2-5, 1912.

her other children, all under ten are taken with her. The husband is invited to come to the school on Sunday, and dinner is provided for him on that day. All nationalities are received. The mothers come to the school weak and almost feeble, showing the effects of poor and insufficient food, bad air, and sometimes of alcoholism, and are much in need of the healthful surroundings, comfortable sleeping dormitories, three good meals daily, with nourishment in between, which the school provides for them.

The children are given into the care of competent, experienced nurse-maids, and if the mother is willing, she may be relieved of all responsibility concerning them during her visit. They sleep in a well-ventilated dormitory, away from the mother's quarters, and eat at a table by themselves, always attended by one of the nurse-maids. The care of the infant is left to the mother, and it sleeps beside her in its basket bed. A competent maid remains on duty all night to see that the infants are not kept in the mothers' beds longer than the nursing period makes necessary, and that they are fed regularly, "by the clock," not "whenever he seems to ask for it." The babies respond to training for regular feeding far more readily than do the mothers.

For the first three or four days nothing but the care of the infant is required of the mother. She will usually, however, imbibe some of the enthusiasm of the mothers who have been in the school longer, and ask when her work is to begin, long before she is considered strong enough to do it.

The day begins when the breakfast bell rings at 7 o'clock. We insist upon a neat appearance at the breakfast table, and a nurse visits the dining-room during the meal to see that the rules are observed. One mother, not long ago, wrote a letter that was given me to read, in which she said, "We are kept so clean that it is a pleasure to look at one another." The idea may strike one as humorous, at first thought, but it is a good thing for them to have learned that it is much more of a pleasure to see a neat, clean woman than an untidy one, and we never fail to suggest that they remember this in their own homes and at their own tables.

After breakfast one group goes to the infants' bathroom, a large well-lighted and well-ventilated room, and the others to the sleeping dormitories to make their own beds under the supervision of a nurse who will tell them why it is better for baby to have his own bed and sleep alone, and how a bed can be made for an infant at low cost. She will speak of the necessity for sleep and how to prepare baby for sleep; she will emphasize the need of fresh air in all sleeping rooms; talk to them

about the care of blankets, the best kind to buy, and bring out many points on personal and home hygiene. The mothers in the bathroom have meanwhile been bathing their infants, noting under the guidance of the nurse the temperature of the room and bath, the best kind of soap to use, uses of powder, care of eyes, nose, ears, and throat. Instruction is given on the best kind of infants' clothing for the various seasons, need of daily exercise for an infant, and while the bath is being given the children are examined and physical defects, if any, noted. When each mother has bathed her infant and made her own bed, the infants are fed and put to bed in their baskets. Those mothers who have the bottle-fed babies then go to the diet kitchen to prepare the various formulas. The mothers are given individual instruction and each one is taught the care of bottles, nipples, and milk utensils. We have been surprised and a good deal gratified to find how few of the mothers who come to us have bottle-fed babies. Out of thirty mothers, the capacity of the house, we have never had more than six women in the milk class, and it is usually composed of only three or four. If the infant is a breast-fed baby the mother will have this period free.

At 10 o'clock the mothers hear a short lecture or, as we call it, mothers' talk, on some one of the following subjects: infant feeding; the advantage of breast feeding; proper food for the child after weaning; summer care of sick babies; some things essential for the nursing mother—cleanliness, fresh air, sunshine, food and drink, exercise and rest; common accidents of childhood; dangers of the pacifier; good and bad nipples; a few contagious diseases and how to recognize them. Sometimes the period will be given up almost entirely to discussion or answering of questions. To hold the interest, this instruction must be given in an informal way, inducing the mothers to feel perfectly free to ask questions or relate a few personal experiences if they wish, and as a rule they are interested and ask very intelligent questions. The course has been remodelled almost completely since it was commenced, and built up around the questions the women have asked. They have been much interested in cultures taken from the babies' pacifiers and in those taken from a finger nail, when we were talking about the great need of early training the children to wash their hands before going to the table. A cup of gruel with crackers, or cocoa with crackers, is served during this period and adds greatly to the sociability of the hour.

After this lecture the class in cooking meets with the Domestic Science teacher. For this the mothers are divided into groups of eight or ten, never more than ten, each group having four classes a week. The mothers gather around the teacher during the demonstrations and are

ever ready to ask questions and to tell of experiences they have had along this line in their own homes. They are always interested and often write to us about their first experience with a new recipe when they go home. We firmly believe that a diet-kitchen with individual equipment, the equipment approximating as closely as is possible the equipment these women have in their homes, is essential to get the best results from the work in cooking. They are given copies of all recipes used in the classes. The course consists of instruction in manner of purchasing foods and care of the same; care of cooked foods; some idea of a well-balanced diet; variety in daily diet; hot and cold weather dishes; need of fruit; use of dried fruits and their preparation; milk, its value and ways of introducing it into diet; making of typical dishes to illustrate nutritive foods at low cost.

To make the work as practical as possible, the same dish prepared in class is used on our menu for the day. If the lesson has been one on soups, and cream soup has been made, the children will have cream soup for dinner, and it is little short of funny, sometimes, to hear the criticism of the work of our poor old cook, who has prepared for one hundred what the mothers have prepared for the first time, and for a group of six. The dishes that are prepared in the class are always chosen with the thought of the need of the growing child, but the working man is considered too, for there is seldom money enough to provide two kinds of food, and the wage-earner is considered first. When one woman was asked why she gave her baby beer she said, "It is all we have. My husband must have his beer; there is not enough money for beer and milk too, so the baby must have beer or tea." So it is oftentimes with the question of food; the two-year-old must eat what the father eats; there is nothing else for him. One woman was so happy in her cooking because, as she explained, she had learned several ways of preparing potatoes. Potatoes were her husband's favorite dish and though she had been married two years, she could cook them in only two ways, boiled and fried. "I will not tell him what I have learned until I have put them on the table, and then he will be so glad he let baby and me come to Caroline Rest," she concluded.

Sewing comes in the afternoon, two classes each week for each group. The group that has cooking in the morning never has its sewing in the afternoon of the same day, but will spend the afternoon out of doors or resting. Here, too, we endeavor to get the women interested from the very beginning and, instead of commencing with hemming, basting, and simple stitches, as we did when the classes first began, the first lesson is one on the use of paper patterns, a cutting-out lesson, and each mother

is assisted with the cutting out of a garment of proper size and style for one of the children she has with her, usually the infant. The garment chosen will always be one requiring instruction in the use of paper patterns; method of putting a garment together; hemming; adjustment of sleeves; finishing the bottom and neck of a garment; button-holes and sewing on of buttons. If the garment is finished completely and satisfactorily the mother may have it, the child wearing it home. The mothers are interested and work hard to get the little garments finished. Sometimes the button-hole must be made on another piece of cloth many times before the teacher will allow one to be cut on the dress; sometimes the sleeve has to be taken out several times, but it is all done very cheerfully, and if a piece of lace or embroidery is donated, the mothers are very happy indeed and will show you with the greatest pride "my first dress." Visitors to the school used to speak of the fact that the mothers seemed to be so idle, sitting around in the solarium with nothing to do but gossip, but now they may be seen with their little dresses trying to get them ready for the teacher's inspection at the next class. While we all felt, from the very first, that sewing was a very important part in the instruction such a school might give, we have been repeatedly surprised at the number of these women who know absolutely nothing about handling a needle, and if you could see them pin a pattern on to the material for the first time, you might say that they know equally little about the use of pins. As to the using of scissors, following the line of a pattern around an armhole or neck, it is done very awkwardly at first. Let us hope that when cutting and folding are introduced more generally into our public schools, the next generation of mothers will not find garment-making so difficult, they will be more deft in using needle and scissors.

Remodelling of garments, cutting down of garments, is also taken up, and any one who wishes to alter her own garments at the school is given all the assistance necessary. We have tried the giving of prizes for the best button-hole but it was not very satisfactory and has been given up. The mothers are given patterns of all garments they have made. An exhibit of fabrics suitable for children's garments, chosen with due regard to cost and durability, and not forgetting beauty, and a model set of children's garments for all seasons, could well be used in this work.

Beside this class work, we believe the mothers imbibe much knowledge they do not consciously learn. We want every hour at the school to give them a new interest in the every-day things of their lives. If a child falls, and thereby obtains a wound, he is taken to the nurse who dresses his wound in the presence of the mother. The nurse will explain simply why it must be kept clean, why it must be covered with a bandage and

the bandage left undisturbed, but the next day and every day thereafter the mother applies the bandage, always with the nurse present.

The remainder of the day, and often part of the evening, is spent out of doors. We often have picnics in the woods, sometimes for the children, sometimes for the mothers; we never take both together. We want the mothers to get all the pleasure possible out of these things without the responsibility of watching their children. The mothers take upon themselves quite voluntarily the care of the big bowls of wild flowers we try to keep in the living room and upon the dining tables. Many a mother has said to me, "This is the first bouquet I have ever picked." They are interested in seeing who can find the greatest number of wild flowers during the visit.

Let me say in passing that if you think of starting such a school in the country, you must know a good deal about everything under the sun, not excepting the sun. There seems to be something about country air that makes city children and most of the mothers unusually inquisitive. In one short morning you may be called upon to explain the relation between improper food and bow-legs; tell why the lower leaves of the sumac turn red before the top ones; explain why certain stones are red and others gray; and tell how a katy-did may be distinguished from a cricket.

(To be continued)

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

By RUTH BREWSTER SHERMAN, R.N.

Graduate of the Johns Hopkins School for Nurses

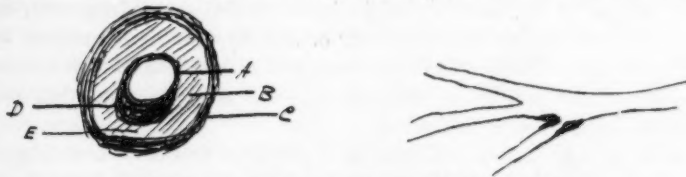
ARTERIOSCLEROSIS is interesting because it is not a disease which attacks the body from without, but a condition of long, slow and silent development. It owes its existence not to an accident and infection or a "sudden onset by an unseen foe"; it may have its beginning in the tissues of the new-born infant and its growth depends upon all the habits of life through the middle and later years, until that period is reached when the physical body most visibly rewards or sharply punishes its owner for the treatment it has been receiving.

Just as some families and some persons have better or poorer hearts, lungs or stomachs than others, so do some families and some persons have their arteries composed of stronger or weaker material than others. This is just a matter of inheritance and is part of the good or bad heritage which every baby receives from its generations of ancestors. But a child may be born with good arterial material and walls, and through wilful abuse of his body in later life, or by the circumstances of ordinary stren-

uous living and hard work, develop arteriosclerosis as he grows old. How this happens is not hard to understand.

It is a condition of hardening of the arterial wall. The wall of the artery is composed of three layers of tissue, named from within outwardly they are, the intima, the media and the adventitia. Of these the media is the most important, the most easily attacked by poison, the most subject to injury of any kind. After heredity, the second and chief factor in the development of arteriosclerosis comprises the whole habit of life, the use and abuse of the body, the injurious influences which affect the media.

If, from some cause at some small spot in the artery the muscle fibres die or are killed, it is the middle layer, the important media which suffers most injury. At this spot the media becomes thin and weak. The artery here would burst, or at least distend and form an aneurism, did not the intima, or inmost layer of wall, come to the aid of the media. Where the media becomes thin, the intima becomes thicker and so the blood is kept within its bounds and the aneurism is prevented. All would now be



Enlarged from Emerson's "Essentials of Medicine."

Sclerosis of small artery. A, intima; B, media; C, adventitia; D, mass of thickened intima; E, weakened spot of media.

A small patch of sclerosis partly closing the mouth of small branch artery.

well, were the intima capable of taking the place of the media, but it is not. It is of inferior tissue and this spot of thickened intima is really a scar in the artery; it has little life and soon dies. Lime salts are deposited in this scar and a hard, dense, inelastic, dead spot is left where was once a vital, highly elastic tissue. Here is the beginning of trouble. The spot may be tiny, but through the slow death of the surrounding media and the extension of the inferior and scarring intima this spot will grow—slowly, under conditions of good living and hygiene; quickly, under conditions of abuse; it will creep onward during the rest of life until the time comes to make itself known. Sometimes an artery wall is thickened and hardened in this way continuously through its whole extent, sometimes in large patches, sometimes in a multitude of small spots. It is particularly apt to happen at the points where small arteries branch off from large ones: here, by thickening the walls at the entrance to the small artery they partly close its mouth and impede the entry of blood. Wherever this hardened condition exists the artery is no longer elastic, no longer normal; it is rigid, abnormal, obstructing the circulation,

"schlerotic." A homely illustration of this is familiar to every nurse. When the rubber tube of a fountain syringe is injured by pressure or bending, we know the tube at that point becomes hard and flat. Water in the tube does not flow easily past this place, and if there are several on the tube it is practically useless. The water is held back in the syringe and upper tube and flows very slowly or not at all from the nozzle. This is a picture of what happens in sclerotic arteries.

As a direct result of this impediment to the free passing of blood through the arteries the heart must work harder in order to pump the blood at its usual rate between the thickened and constricting walls. Having to work harder, it becomes itself larger and thicker, like any other overworked muscle—at the same time it becomes less normal and less useful. Whenever a healthy tissue receives an insufficient supply of blood for its nourishment it soon deteriorates, it starves. So does the heart. Being increased in size without any increase in its own nourishing blood supply the heart muscle degenerates, in part, into scar tissue. Following these changes in the heart and disturbance of the whole circulation, the brain and vital organs will degenerate or atrophy and their functions become deranged. These changes are seen in the conditions which develop later when the patient is seriously ill—the headache and delirium, paralysis, disordered urine, etc.

What brings on this condition in a person who was born with good material in his arteries? Many causes are known although some of the connections are not yet clearly understood. For convenience we may class them as natural and unnatural causes.

(1) By *natural causes* we may understand hard work and overeating. Hard muscular work, or too hard physical exercise, raises the blood pressure and, by hardening and toughening all the muscles, increases the resistance to the natural flow of blood through the body tissues. Nearly all persons who do especially hard work, or who work even moderately hard all their lives, have more or less arteriosclerosis. The same is true of those who habitually eat very heavily and it is believed that this cause alone often brings about the condition.

(2) By *unnatural causes* we may understand mental worry, alcohol and the "toxins" or poisons of disease. The relation of worry to arteriosclerosis is not clear, but it is known and recognized. The poisons are more easily understood. Alcohol, lead poisoning, gout, syphilis, typhoid and other acute infections, and diseases of the kidneys, all predispose and indeed often lead directly to this degeneration, malformation and destruction of arterial tissue which is the bane of old age and which "is now believed to be the direct or indirect cause of the majority of the deaths of men."

Nearly all old people have become, or do become, more or less sclerotic, so that the condition is often found in elderly women. But we most commonly see it in men of fifty-five or sixty years, who, after lives of active work and mental strain, hearty eating and frequent alcoholic drinking, are suddenly stricken down upon beds which they too often never leave again. The picture is much the same as that in other forms of heart disease; there are weakness, high blood pressure, full pulse beat usually not rapid, more or less dyspnoea, cyanosis, headache, constipation and renal disturbances. There may be Cheyne-Stokes * respiration when lying in certain positions, paralysis, delirium or coma. The treatment of these patients is chiefly symptomatic with frequent observations of the blood pressure. To relieve coma venesection is sometimes done with temporary success. The patient may live for some weeks or even months after being stricken, but recovery of health can hardly be expected, since it is impossible to remove or relieve the sclerotic condition of the arterial walls. The nursing care includes nothing unusual—hygiene, diet and medicine as the case requires, the avoidance of all that may excite, exert or irritate the invalid, frequent turning if he cannot turn himself, cold applications to the head, recognition of mental conditions as they arise, the inducing of sleep, a cool, shaded room with plenty of fresh and *flowing* air, absence of noise or unnecessary movement in the room and a gentle, tactful exclusion of any disturbing influence from the outside.

More cheering is the contemplation of what may be done during the middle and later years of life toward preventing the development of arteriosclerosis. So far as practicable life should be taken more easily than before; but even when hard work and mental strain cannot be given up much good may be gained and many years of safety be purchased by a well-regulated life, attention to daily bathing and to the condition of bowels and kidneys, by avoiding excessive eating and drinking, by strict avoidance of alcohol in all forms, by use of mineral waters and by occa-

* I wish to say a word here regarding the growth of knowledge concerning Cheyne-Stokes respiration. Cheyne first observed this symptom and William Stokes fully described it in his book "Diseases of the Heart and Aorta," published about 1853. His son writes in his biography, "Stokes never committed himself to any theories as to its explanation, nor did he restrict it to the conditions in which he observed its best illustrations." For fifty more years little or nothing was known of the reason for this well-known feature of grave illness. Until comparatively lately it was considered a terminal symptom of any disease in which it occurred. Now, however, through investigations of the blood-pressure the causes, conditions, and relief of Cheyne-Stokes respiration are well understood by physicians, and its appearance in the course of a disease is now regarded as an interesting symptom, but by no means a dangerous or even highly important one.

sionally consulting a doctor for general advice or treatment. All authorities lay great stress in this connection upon temperate eating and Osler says that the present generation, if they would avoid arteriosclerosis, need the old advice given long ago by Cheyne:

"Every wise man, after *fifty*, ought to begin to lessen at least the quantity of his *aliment*, and if he would continue free of great and dangerous distempers and preserve his senses and faculties clear to the last he ought every seven years go on abating gradually and sensibly and at last *descend* out of life as he ascended into it, even on the child's diet."

The English surgeon, Sir James Paget, one of the foremost medical men of his time and one of the best known teachers and lecturers on anatomy and surgery, taught his students very largely by comparison and analogy. In 1880 he gave at Cambridge the Hunterian oration, taking for his subject "Elementary Pathology." In this lecture Paget described many diseases of plant life and related them to human pathology. The following passage on falling leaves is in itself beautiful and the similarity between the dying of the leaf and sclerosis of human arteries seems too clear to need pointing out. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"Let me now point out another of the lessons which may be read in the decaying leaves; for, really, the pathologist may find in them as many as the moralist and the poet have found. The leaves, I have said, are decaying, not dead; and their fall is due to other degenerative yet truly vital changes. Dead leaves do not similarly fall. If a branch has been killed before autumn, you may often see its dead and withered leaves hanging dry and withered all the winter through; and often, when leaves are yellow and withered in their last decay, they hang quivering and spinning, ready to fall, yet waiting. Each leaf is literally hanging on a thread; and at last, by a rougher wind, or a drop of rain, or some chance violence, the thread is broken and the leaf falls.

"This breaking of the thread is preceded by degenerative changes in the structures both of the leaf stalk and of the stem, adjacent to their juncture or articulation. . . . At their beginning and maturity, the structures of the leaf-stalk and the stem or twig on which it rests are continuous. There may be some external mark of distinction, but within there is strict continuity; the epidermis, parenchyma, fibres and sap-vessels are alike continuous. But, in preparation for the fall, changes ensue in the adjacent parts of both leaf-stalk and stem. In both, alike and equally, the cells multiply by partition; and those most nearly adjacent change, by a process of degeneration, into cork-cells, dry, brown and air-holding. Then, as these degenerative changes advance from opposite

directions toward the plane of junction between leaf and stem or twig, they meet, and, at their place of meeting, an intermediate layer, or rather two layers, of cells die and become scale-like and part asunder; and now the leaf is ready to fall. It hangs only on a dried thread of fibres and vessels which pass into it from the stem; and the stem is protected by its layers of cork and withered cells from the invasion of parasites and insects.

"It would be hard to find a more admirable instance of processes adjacent, coincident, concurrent to a common end, yet independent. We have many of the kind in our pathology, but none more evident, or more within reach of complete study, as of vital processes tending to one end, but not guided from one centre; concurrent, but not concatenate; as independent as are the works of the several bees that make one honey comb. And thus we may learn from the falling leaves a lesson against thinking that, when we see concurrent morbid processes, we must always expect to find some centre from which all are guided. It is not to be doubted that in organisms such as ours, in which the work is more divided according to its kind and more distributed to appropriate organs, more is subjected to regulation by central organs, and the working of each part is more influenced by that of all the rest; yet it is not probable that, in any instance, the law is abrogated according to which each elemental structure lives its own life in a method determined by its own inherent properties. There is no principle in pathology more important than this: let the falling leaves remind us of it."

THE HOUSING OF NURSES DURING TRAINING AND AFTER GRADUATION

By BLANCHE M. THAYER, R.N.

Former Superintendent of the City Hospital and Training School, Quincy, Mass.

A SUBJECT of intense interest to me for many years has been the home life of nurses while in training and after graduation. This is a field in which a good deal has been done for nurses during training in providing residences for pupils and we have many nurses' homes in connection with hospitals,—some combining privacy and comfort with some elegance, and others attractive enough, externally, but without that cheer and home atmosphere within, which softens the feeling of desolation one experiences when first set down among strangers to begin a work so difficult as that of the nurse. After a trying day in a hospital ward, with the weight of anxiety to do properly work that is totally unfamiliar,

to remember instructions which are all important in training, a pupil when she leaves the wards should have the cheer and comfort of a bright tasteful room, a chance to spend a little time quietly about her own concerns if she wishes it, to write home, to do a little sewing, to reflect upon the events of the day; and this applies still more to the advanced pupil whose responsibilities are greater, whose work is of a more trying character in the operating room or in care of some severe case.

I would like here to make some suggestions for the fittings of these nurses' residences which would, I think, appeal to the nurse. As these are to be homes, with no possibility of serious illness to be cared for in them, since sick nurses are always transferred to the hospital, I should like to suggest that the walls of the rooms be papered instead of painted, thus affording a relief from the hospital look, which one's eyes see all day; that these papers should be of the soft neutral tints with no distinct pattern, so restful to the eye and so satisfactory as a background for one or two nice pictures. There should be some simple lace-edged scrim hangings at the windows of the living rooms, and sash curtains of the same material in the bedrooms, because scrim wears better and is more easily laundered than any other material. There is nothing more difficult to launder properly than muslin or net curtains. Mission furniture seems to be the best adapted to the wear and tear of students in any profession, and if fitted up with cushions harmonizing with the general tone of the room it is very artistic and satisfactory for the living rooms.

The bedrooms are usually small, and will hold little more than the white enamelled iron bed. A 2 ft. 6 in. width is wide enough, and takes up less room than the usual 3 ft. single bed. A mission bureau, in either natural or stained coloring, a wall desk and bookcase combined, which seems especially adapted to a student's room as the desk part can be turned up and locked when not in use, a chair and possibly a small table, make sufficient furniture. The toilet articles can be kept in a small sanitary basket on the closet shelf, out of sight, and a nickel rack for the towels can be fitted on the inside of the closet door, also out of sight.

I should like to make suggestions for the bathrooms which are usually found on each floor of these residences and are generally fitted up like a family bathroom with the bath-tub, the bath-bowl and seat in one room. This is a most inconvenient arrangement for a nurses' home. I would suggest that these three necessities be placed in separate locked compartments, and that instead of one bath-bowl, to be used in turn by all the nurses of one floor, a row of three or four be provided, giving more opportunity for quick dressing in the mornings, which is much needed where nurses are required to be on duty very early:

A small sitting-room on each of the upper floors makes a cosy meeting place for the nurses, where they may gather in kimonas for a little chat or sewing after undressing. These small sitting rooms might each contain a sewing machine for the use of the nurses.

A suitable classroom should be provided with all the necessary outfit for lectures and practical teaching, and a well-fitted room for teaching cooking. The fittings of this room could be modelled after that of Simmons College, of Boston, which seems very satisfactory.

A nurses' home of this character should, I think, fill the requirements of nurses in training and, with plenty of veranda space, should make a nurse as comfortable as is possible when off duty during her life in the hospital.

But, the most difficult problem is that of providing some sort of home life for the graduate nurse who is engaged in private nursing. The greater number of nurses are brought up in comfortable homes in the country, or in some place far from the hospital in which they take their training and where they naturally locate to practice their profession, and from the moment of graduation the great question with them is where to find a room, comfortable, accessible, and within their means, with the result that they find in order to meet the two latter requirements, the first, that of comfort, must be sacrificed, and in most of the houses where nurses room in Boston and in other large towns a nurse must pay from ten dollars to twelve dollars a month for a room with two other nurses, or if she wishes to room alone, for some small hall bedroom. She must go out to her meals, sick or well, a most uncomfortable and expensive arrangement,—or possibly the house she rooms in may provide some small unsanitary room for such cooking as is possible under these circumstances, but with no place to keep food, so that things must be brought in as they are needed, thus doing away with any convenience this arrangement might offer, though saving slightly the expense of going out for all meals. Again, the question of laundry work comes up. We all know how in sending laundry work out, the innumerable small pieces necessary to a woman, handkerchiefs, stockings, etc., count up in the reckoning of clothes by the dozen, and inflict a great expense on the person who puts all these in the list, and yet they must be changed frequently, and to avoid this great outlay the nurse rooming in these close quarters tries to do some of these things in her room, drying them in the closet or on the back of the chair. The dampness is not good for her, the spectacle of these articles hanging about is unsightly, and must be frequent, if each one of the nurses in the room takes her turn at the method of expense saving. We all know that this way of living has been followed by students

of music, art, etc., in large cities for years, but years of study are limited, and the life of students is quite different from that of nurses,—there are no trying nights of watching, and no constant mental strain—of adjusting one's self to the needs of ever-changing households, and the deprivation of comfort in the life of the student is somewhat balanced by the free social life denied to the nurse.

What a nurse requires in the interval between cases is a home where she shall have the privacy of a room which is wholly hers, large enough to give her such space as one has in a comfortable room at home, in close proximity to other nurses similarly situated; the use of a suitable and sanitary kitchen in common with other nurses, where she may with the least expense provide food for herself; the use of a laundry where she may do some part or possibly all her own laundry work, thereby effecting a great saving. How shall this be accomplished? Some nurses have tried to do this by taking an apartment for two or more nurses together, each nurse furnishing her own bedroom, and all sharing the expense of furnishing the living-room, kitchen and dining-room which all use together, and this would seem to answer the requirements, were it not for these difficulties: that the rent of apartments which are accessible to a nurse's work is usually too high, and that in the event of all the nurses occupying the apartment being out at the same time, there would be no one to answer calls, and the expense of keeping a maid or housekeeper would be too great; but a collection of these apartments, occupied by nurses in one building, might maintain an office with some one in charge whose duty it would be to look after the building, register the calls, receive messages, and forward them. Something might be effected by such co-operation, but there would still be the high rent for a building in a suitable location for a nurse's work.

The Charlesbank Home, on Charles Street, Boston, just beyond the Eye and Ear Infirmary, is a fire-proof building containing apartments exactly suited to the needs of nurses, except for the entrances, which open into the kitchens. Each apartment contains a kitchen, sitting-room, bedroom and bath, the rates for which are from three dollars to six dollars a week, payable weekly. Each kitchen contains a gas range and two set tubs. This building was opened last July and contains a large number of apartments. It is managed by a general superintendent who has an office on the first floor and lives in one of the apartments. This particular building was intended for working people, but I understand that some professional people have also taken these apartments.

The Charlesbank Home was built by Mr. Ginn, of Ginn & Co., publishers, and is under the direction of a board of trustees, and Mr. Ginn's

cousin is the treasurer. In talking with her I said I thought that nurses needed very much some such provision. I see no reason why some philanthropist might not be persuaded to see that this would be of the greatest benefit to a class of professional people who serve the public at a risk to their health and lives, and who should have some proper provision made for their welfare, for while nurses are supposed to receive large remuneration for their services, the weeks of enforced idleness in the course of a year soon dispose of much of their earnings, and the nurse who at the end of ten years has saved two thousand dollars must have been remarkably successful, and two thousand dollars will not allow one to live many years in comfort. Let us interest such people as the builders of dormitories in colleges, and men interested in public work, who might be persuaded to build an apartment house for nurses subject to proper rules and regulations, the apartments to be rented at the same low rate as prevails at the Charlesbank Home, thereby providing suitable homes for a class of public workers whose services are of the greatest importance and value.

PRACTICAL NURSING IN TUBERCULOSIS

By JENNIE M. FONTAINE, R.N.

Superintendent Pembroke Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, Concord, N. H.

REST

THE rest cure was introduced by Dettweiler many years ago. The importance of it, however, was not universally understood until about ten years ago. The good results which are obtained by the rest cure in the open air are indeed wonderful. The very first question that presents itself with all tubercular cases is that of rest. The rest treatment is usually prescribed for every tubercular patient who has fever, and in whom are observed clinical symptoms of tubercular activity. One of the greatest advances in the treatment of febrile pulmonary tuberculosis was the adoption of the absolute rest treatment. The extreme importance of rest in other parts of the body, *e.g.*, the joints, is understood, the same principle must hold good for the lung. We would "splint" it if we could, thereby securing absolute rest of the diseased organ.

By the rest treatment you limit, to some degree, the circulation through the diseased area, and thus reduce as far as possible harmful auto-inoculation. There is diminution in the amount of expectoration and consequently a lessened risk of infection of the larynx and intestinal canal. Persistent temperatures fall to normal, all signs of toxemia vanish, the cough is lessened, and night sweats disappear. Place a patient

in bed during an acute exacerbation of the tuberculous process and carry out only the absolute rest treatment with dietetic and hygienic treatment, and what follows: all the symptoms very soon respond to treatment and you have reached the quiescent stage.

There are only two satisfactory ways to rest, one is in bed, and one is in the reclining chair. All patients upon being admitted to a sanatorium should have absolute rest in bed while the case is observed carefully by the doctor and nurse, as symptoms are always increased or exaggerated upon entrance, owing to the final decision in diagnosis, the over-exertion of getting ready, the anxiety, and the final separation from home and friends, which is always so hard.

Rest in bed can be made ideal and one can be made very happy and comfortable even during the winter months in our New England climate, with proper protection,—that is, protection from the wind, and direct draughts,—and by proper clothing, which means a suit of underwear, three-fourths wool, medium weight, a flannel night-robe, or, better still, pajamas, and bed-socks made of eiderdown, or the knitted socks. In summer, lighter weight clothing may be worn, but it should be part wool. The coverings of the bed should be wool blankets, not too many, as they only increase the weight. A heated soapstone or a hot-water heater at the feet completes an ideal picture of comfort. A cap on the head can be worn and is to be preferred if the patient has a small amount of hair, or if the head is in an open window.

The length of time for which it may be necessary to confine patients to bed depends on the case, the extent of the involvement, the stage of the disease, the character, and upon the vitality or recuperative powers of the patient, and finally upon the patient himself, that is, his readiness to adapt himself to sanatorium régime, and his mental attitude while doing it. The sanatorium régime is very important, but it must be supplemented by certain qualities within himself, such as good cheer, happiness, good will, co-operation, and optimism. This is where the nurse in this special work can do so much, as she must endeavor to instil all these things into her patient if he does not already possess them. It is necessary that he possess all these things before he will show any marked improvement. Watch your unhappy, grouchy patients. Can you see any improvement? No, and you won't.

Reading, writing, and talking, are light exercises, and should be regulated by the physician or nurse. The sanatorium régime, and the detail supervision that is done by the nurse, aid wonderfully in effecting a cure, not one day, but every day, this same detail work on the part of the nurse and the patient's co-operation tend to bring about cure or improve-

ment. There should be complete partnership between patient and nurse.

Long exposure to the sun, with the head protected, is to be advised for all while taking the rest treatment, whether in bed or in the reclining chair, except during the summer months. Patients are warned never to let the sun shine directly on their heads, as congestions and headache and more severe symptoms follow if these precautions are neglected. All are susceptible to congestions, and the nurse can do much to prevent congestion of the lungs by having the patient change his position every three or four hours when resting in bed or in the chair. It is not advisable to sit or lie in the same position for a very long time as it tends to heat one part and cause it to become more sensitive to temperature changes.

The class of patients confined to the reclining chair are those whose symptoms have been much decreased by rest in bed. The temperature, perhaps, is 100° or less, never more, the strength has been increased and all symptoms are under control. The main point to be attained is an almost complete relaxation, in order to economize and store up strength. When in their chairs patients should always be wrapped in a steamer rug or, better still, a horseblanket, which is longer and heavier, and in the severe weather a heater at the feet is indispensable.

The daily life should be purposeful and filled with little duties. The patient may lie on his cot or chair all day, yet he is not idle. On the contrary he is very busy getting well.

The patient should not endure the slightest fatigue or over-exertion, either mental or physical, as it favors the advance of tuberculosis by diminishing the resistance of the body. It is only by carefully studying your patient and watching his daily life that these minor but important details can be taken care of and only the nurses that have been trained especially in this branch can do it, as they have learned the significance of these minute symptoms, such as a slight rise in pulse, a rise in temperature, sometimes only a flush, and again increased nervousness, irritability, and slight fatigue, which are a warning to the nurse who understands tuberculosis. Encourage rest and make each one realize the seriousness and importance of a prolonged course of such treatment. Sometimes the idea of being in bed has a depressing effect on low-spirited patients. If the situation is properly explained and the nurse is master of her subject she can convince and educate patients on this point so that she will not have any further trouble. I know by personal experience that one can master the most irritable and "almost-impossible-to-please" patient by education. I know of no disease where education plays such an important part. All sanatoria should be schools for the tubercular. All patients should understand the principles and the object of treatment

in order that they may appreciate the importance of the measures and may co-operate enthusiastically in carrying them out. This is more than half the battle.

Rest of mind must go hand in hand with that of the body. There must be relaxation of the mind as well as of the body. Patients must be free from care, worry, and excitement. The main point is that we wish to economize and store up energy by this long continued rest, thereby increasing the power of resistance, and allowing all the energies of the body to be concentrated for one purpose: the overcoming of the disease.

As soon as strength permits, I consider it the moral duty of the physician or nurse to find some suitable occupation for his patient. Many are too lax on this one subject. I would suggest light reading, writing, raffia work, leather work, knitting, crocheting, embroidery, and light woodwork. I think the work should be prescribed the same as drugs, exercise, etc., as it not only tends to benefit him physically but morally, for that which had seemed like the ending of all things, when rest was first prescribed, is an entrance to a life of usefulness.

A VACATION AMONG THE BEES

By HARRIET HARTWELL, R.N.

Graduate of the Boston City Hospital

It may seem strange for a nurse to go to an agricultural college to spend a vacation, but let me tell you about it, and then, I hope, next year some other nurses will try it and find the same pleasure. I have always maintained it was a good idea to have hobbies. You have seen people in all walks of life who allowed themselves to get into a rut,—don't do it! If you don't look out, you will get there unawares.

I found myself, as all nurses do, getting tired, so tired that it seemed to me I could not bear to see another sick person, to say nothing of taking care of one. When I said I was going to take a short course in bee-keeping, all my friends laughed at me. I am not sure but they are doing it still. Nevertheless, I sent in my application and was enrolled, and a pleasanter vacation I never spent.

Bees have been badly slandered. They are not the vicious creatures so many people seem to think they are, they are not understood. Study them, and see how interesting they are!

Few of us spend time enough in the open. This course kept me out the greater part of the time, and very enjoyable were the excursions taken for different purposes,—the walk over the fields, seeing how honey crops are

grown, learning about different fertilizers and the inoculation of the soil.

One day we went on a bee hunt or, as the bee-keeper would say, "To line some bees." After riding for some miles on the trolley, we left it, and were instructed to search for bees on the flowers. At first we were not very successful, so we took the car and went farther. At last we got on their trail. Then our instructor produced a little box with a cover, in which was a little piece of comb, over it poured some syrup, gave it to us and said: "Now go and catch a bee." Easy, do you think? Try it. But one was captured after a little while, then we waited for her to fill with honey. Then she was released, and after circling around, she took her flight. In about fifteen or twenty minutes she returned, when she was marked with blue chalk. After getting some honey she flew away again, but did not bring other bees as she should have done, and as the time was passing, we were obliged to return.

Another very delightful trip was a visit to a large apiary where we saw how bee-keeping was done scientifically. It was a perfect day and the trolley ride, through wild scenery, was so grand it was sublime.

I may be making my story too long and I have said nothing about the bee-hive we constructed, and the colonies we opened, and two very obliging colonies which sent out swarms, seemingly for our benefit, or of the lecture-room talk on the anatomy of the bee and the pollenization of flowers. All were as interesting as the most fascinating story book I ever read.

I will answer the question you have been wanting to ask all the time you have been reading this. No, I did not get stung, and I took, with my bare hands, a pint measure and dipped it up full of bees.

REPUTATION

By MARY A. SMITH, R.N.,

Superintendent King's Daughters' Hospital, Staunton, Va.

SITTING in a railroad train one day, on a trip to my native city, I overheard the conversation of two men in the seat behind me. As they were passing remarks about some nurses they had evidently recently met, I could not help being interested and was guilty of listening. Their remarks were anything but complimentary to the character of nurses in general, and these nurses in particular. I waited to hear no more, but I did some reflecting upon the subject afterwards; wherefore, this article.

Evidently these gentlemen had met some girls who held their pro-

fession in little esteem and their personal reputation in less esteem. How unfortunate! I have heard it stated that the profession of nursing blunts the sensibilities of young women, that in the close association and intimate knowledge they become less modest, that their sense of decency becomes blunted, and that in some cases they are led into immorality.

Is this so? If so, how are we going to guard against it? It is a big question.

I have found in my career as a nurse and superintendent too many young women who hold themselves lightly. I am sorry to say this, but it is true. Then, on the other hand, we find that the women who have succeeded, have been, first of all, women of sterling character, irrespective of professional ability. From this we can draw the conclusion that those others do not finish their training and are lost track of or join the ranks of the so-called "experienced nurses." To my mind it is this class of women that gives cause for the disparaging remarks overheard by me in the railroad train.

In reply to those who think that the duties of our profession blunt the sensibilities, I want to say emphatically, No! If they do, it is the fault of the individual or of her early training. There is no calling, to my mind, that will so develop the womanly instincts of the true woman, or that will do more toward cultivating a strong will, and ambition for the highest kind of achievement.

How are we going to protect our young women, as they enter training, from wrong opinions? on the one hand, of false modesty, and on the other, indifference. Where false modesty exists, the nurse is less efficient in the discharge of her duties. In the case of indifference, she places herself open to misjudgment upon the part of patients and doctors alike. I think this question in the education of the young nurse is one that should be given special attention. This is the duty of the superintendent of the training school. The pupil nurse should be taught from the first that the matter of sex, as concerns her calling, is to be considered from the physiological and professional standpoint. Any other attitude means disaster. The superintendent should study the individuality of those under her direction and advise them accordingly. I also think she should make it her business to look after the social welfare of the nurses, especially the probationers. I do not think her responsibility ends when they are off duty; she should know, as far as possible, the company they keep and the recreation they indulge in. This can be done in a kindly way, and will not be irksome to the pupil nurse when she realizes that she is getting the advice of a woman of wider experience and one who has her welfare at heart. I am afraid

in the multitude of work that crowds us, we give too little attention to the personal welfare of those under our care. Many of these young women are far from home and friends. The work in the hospital is strenuous, they need relaxation and they seek it. If the older nurses will take the trouble to introduce these girls to congenial and wholesome companions, they will do much toward putting them on a safe basis. Impress upon the mind of the pupil nurse the nobility of the profession and the necessity of a spotless reputation.

Phillips, the great European author, expresses most forcibly what reputation means, if not backed up by the solid foundation of character, built on right thinking and right living. He says: "Who shall estimate the cost of a priceless reputation—that impress which gives this human dross its currency—without which we stand despised, debased, depreciated? Who shall repair it injured? Who shall redeem it lost? Oh! Well and truly does the great philosopher of poetry esteem the world's wealth as 'trash' in the comparison. Without it gold has no value, birth no distinction, station no dignity, beauty no charm, age no reverence; or should I not rather say, without it treasure impoverishes, every grace deforms, every dignity degrades? And all the arts, the decorations and accomplishments of life stand like the beacon blaze upon a rock, warning the whole world that its approach is danger—that its contact is death."

Let us all realize that we have a great future before us and that to do good and accomplish anything, our own lives must be above criticism.

PROGRESS OF CAMPAIGN TO BE REVIEWED AT NATIONAL MEETING.—

How the methods that have been used in the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States for the last ten years have accomplished the reduction of the death rate from consumption and the consequent saving of thousands of lives, will be shown in the papers to be presented at the Ninth Annual Meeting of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis which will be held in Washington May 8, 9, and 10. The entire discussion will be in the nature of an inventory of the present fighting equipment and of suggestions as to the improvement of the weapons in use.

THE RED CROSS



IN CHARGE OF

JANE A. DELANO, R.N.

Chairman of National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service

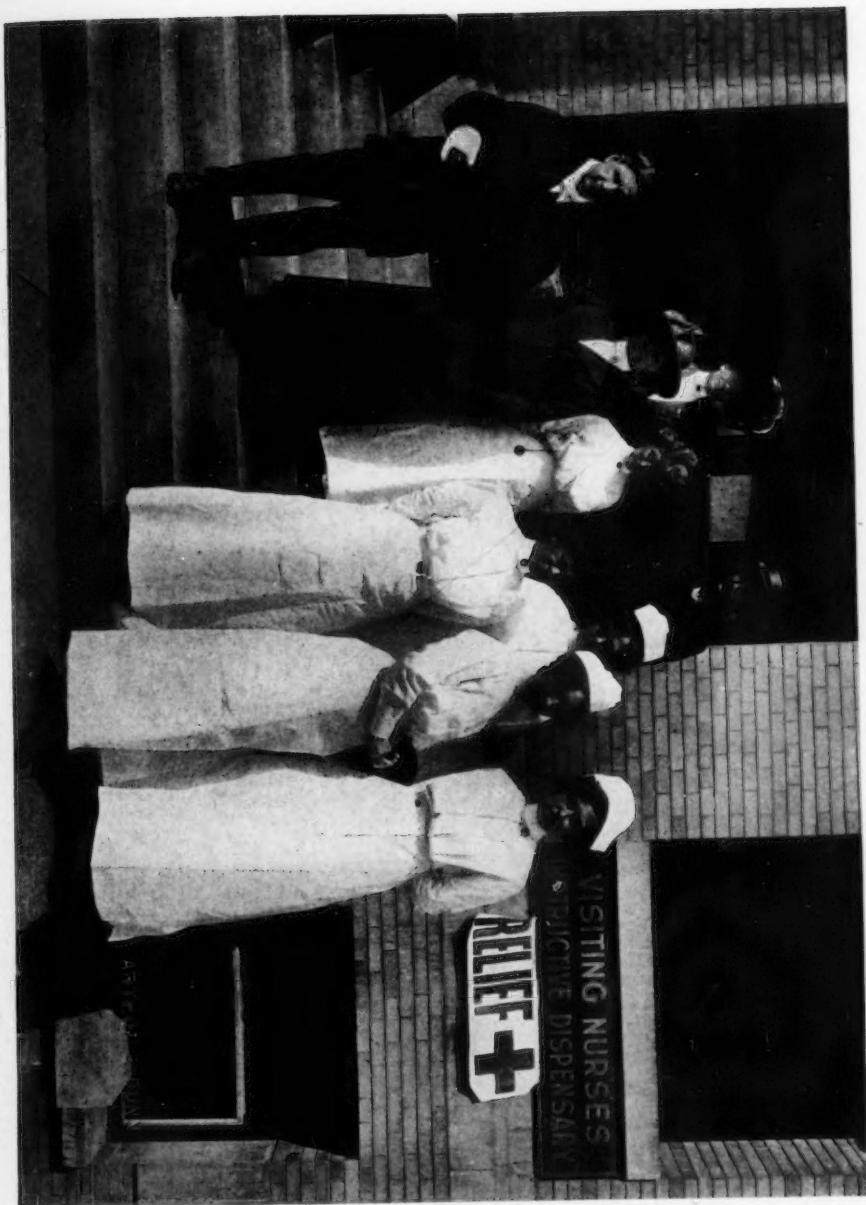
THE equinox of March, 1913, was marked with a series of disasters which served to bring the nation to a realizing sense of the uncertainty of human affairs, for while we pursued our various peaceful occupations, without warning we were called upon to face the appalling destruction of tornado, flood, fire and disease, and to render the aid for which the Red Cross stands.

For nearly four years the nursing service of the Red Cross has been growing from a small handful to nearly four thousand nurses pledged to meet such unhappy events to the best of their ability. It is yet too early to estimate the measure of the work accomplished, but already we are assured that the plan of organization works, and in spite of the almost complete destruction both of railway and telegraph service, the initiative and ability of the various committees of Red Cross nurses gave almost immediately to afflicted communities a high grade of nursing service.

When news of the Omaha disaster was received in Washington, efforts were at once made to reach the chairman of the Omaha committee on Red Cross Nursing Service. All telegraph wires except one belonging to the United Press were down. This was placed at our disposal and in a few hours communication was established with Lillian Stuff, acting chairman of the local committee, and authority was given her to call out Red Cross nurses and to organize such relief work as lay in her power. The account of this work can best be told in her own words, and we regret that it is impossible to give the report in full:

"OMAHA, Neb. Storm occurred March 23, 1913, at 6 P.M., and lasted only 20 seconds. Volunteer service began immediately. Telegram of inquiry answered promptly. Hospitals full of injured. Early Monday morning Red Cross local committee reported for duty in Mayor's office and advised all departments of relief and newspapers that we could care for injured and homeless. One hundred and fifty cots placed in large gymnasium. We are dressing injuries, giving out supplies, and caring for anything in our line. Miss Kegler, an enrolled nurse, lost everything except her life and her badge. I have lost my pin, No. 1043. We are anxious in every way to do creditable work. Hospitals are full and outside cases of pneumonia and contagion are developing, and there is greater demand for us than before."

MISS LILLIAN B. STUEFF AND GROUP OF RED CROSS NURSES WHO ASSISTED IN RELIEF WORK, OMAHA, NEBRASKA.





ARTHUR E. DUNN

VIEW OF SECTION OF OMAHA AFTER CYCLONE.

With the horror of the Omaha situation still fresh in our minds, word came to us over press wires, late Tuesday night, March 25, that Dayton was flood engulfed and burning to the water's edge. The loss of life was then estimated at 5000. North Dayton was completely cut off from the outside world and communication even with Columbus and Cincinnati was well-nigh impossible. Telegram after telegram was sent to local committees, and on March 26 a message came through from Cincinnati concerning the assignment of their own Red Cross nurses to duty. This was quickly followed by requests from Cincinnati and Dayton for more nurses. During the first 48 hours following the flood, 77 Cincinnati nurses were assigned to duty by the local Red Cross committee, and during the next 48 hours, 136 nurses had reached the flooded area, from cities most likely to have established railway communication. In the effort to reach their destination trains were sometimes abandoned and automobiles pressed into service. Bridges were crossed only to be condemned the moment after; engines crept along through water reaching almost to the fire-box; but the groups of nurses accepted these dangers and discomforts without question, anxious only to report for duty.

Cincinnati is naturally the base of relief work in southern Ohio, and in connection with its preparedness to meet this appalling calamity has occurred one of those extraordinary events, which we call providential, and that cannot fail to remind us that some higher power guides our stumbling steps. For many years Cincinnati has been blessed with the activities of a woman of whom it might be said that she is one of its most valuable citizens. Three months ago, Miss Annie Laws, after years of public work, conceived the idea of co-ordinating the activities of the Red Cross Chapter of Cincinnati and the Nursing Service, and for this purpose established offices with a Red Cross nurse in charge, which became the headquarters of all Red Cross interests in Cincinnati.

The chairman of the National Committee and ten Red Cross nurses left Washington Friday, March 28, at midnight, on a special relief train sent out by the Washington Post. Since Miss Isabel McIsaac's appointment as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps and a member of the National Committee on Red Cross Nursing Service, we have relied upon her counsel and co-operation, and through her familiarity with the details of this branch of Red Cross work, it was easy to turn over to her, with only a few hours' notice, the conduct of the office work, thus making it possible for the chairman to personally supervise the distribution of Red Cross nurses.

We reached Cincinnati Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, and found the most perfect co-operation between the local chapter, the nursing service

committee, and various relief agencies. Too much cannot be said of the splendid work done by Miss Laws, secretary of the Cincinnati Red Cross Chapter; Miss Greenwood, chairman of the Local Committee on Nursing Service; Miss Reinecke, Red Cross nurse in charge of headquarters and many others associated with them. The nursing situation had been placed absolutely under their control, and while it was impossible to meet all the early demands with enrolled nurses, with the exception of one group sent out the first day, they were responsible for the selection of all nurses, and in every instance a Red Cross nurse was placed in charge.

The following telegram gives briefly the assignment to duty of Cincinnati nurses: "Dayton 58, Hamilton 15, Miamisburg 3, Glendale 1. More still needed. Transportation is difficult. Cincinnati conditions becoming serious. Be prepared for further needs."

On March 26, while the greater part of the city was still under water, Mary D. Wilson was sent to Dayton to take charge of all nurses assigned to that city, and remained on duty until worn out and relieved by a group of Red Cross nurses from Cleveland, in charge of Mary E. Gladwin. Miss Githens, chairman of the Dayton Local Committee, was in the flooded district, but reported for duty as soon as possible with other Dayton nurses. Miss Wilson in her report says:

"The work in the relief stations on March 27 was very active, but difficulty in getting accurate reports. One station which did not seem to be the busiest cared for 400 people. The character of the work done by the nurses consisted in administering to the bodily wants of many suffering from cold, long-continued exposure, starvation, and general exhaustion. There were a limited number of cases suffering from acute conditions resulting from accidents and exposure. The people were brought in from flooded districts wet to the skin, having been without food for 48 hours or more, from homes in which there was no heat, the weather being very severe. The second 24 hours of service in the relief stations established consisted chiefly in dispensing food, clothing, and affording places of rest for the homeless."

The part played by the National Cash Register people, under the direction of John H. Patterson, president of the company, in organizing the relief work in Dayton, is a matter of history, and but for this establishment the early work of the nurses in Dayton would have been impossible.

On the same day that Miss Wilson was sent to Dayton, Abbie Roberts went to Hamilton to take charge of the nursing service there, and was among the very first to reach that city after the flood. We regret the necessity of abbreviating her most interesting report:

"We reported at 7 P.M. to the relief station which was located at a dance hall on the outskirts of the city, at the water's edge. Shelter for the night was provided for us by one of the residents. Two emergency calls were received that night, and one of these cases I do not believe could have lived had immediate care not been given. The following morning at daybreak it was seen that the water had receded, and that the work could begin. I called at Red Cross headquarters, in charge of Dr. Hendley. He advised that a relief station at once be established at the Mosler Safe & Lock Co., and detailed four of his men to assist me. Twenty cots and one-half of our medical supplies were at once installed, and the hospital placed in charge of two physicians and a Red Cross nurse, Cynthia Richardson. This hospital was ready to receive patients at 8.30 A.M.

"At 9 o'clock word came that an emergency hospital was needed in the centre of the town. The remainder of our cots, blankets, and medical supplies were put on auto trucks and taken to the second floor of the Rentchler Building as directed. Within five minutes we were told the hospital could not be established there and were told to move to the second floor of an office building one-half square distant. This was done. Within fifteen minutes a second order was received to move our supplies to a school building one square away. This order was also obeyed. We realized that this building was entirely unfit for hospital purposes, but the Methodist church across the way had a perfectly-equipped kitchen, two cook-stoves, and plenty of hot water awaiting us. We ordered ourselves into this building, which action was later approved, and were ready to receive patients at 11 A.M. The patients at once began to arrive. Twenty-three were admitted the first afternoon; 21 the second day, and 9 the third, making a total of 53 bed patients cared for. A first-aid room was also installed where from 40 to 50 surgical cases were dressed daily. We also had a medical dispensary.

"Mercy Hospital was in water to the second floor, and without heat or light until Saturday at noon. We then lent all our efforts to getting the hospital in such condition that the acutely ill patients could be transferred there. Sunday afternoon the first word was received from the west side. We found Olive Fisher in charge of an emergency hospital located in one of the school buildings. Supplies and two nurses were sent to her. The greatest suffering for the first 48 hours was from lack of heat and water. The temperature of the ward was 26°, and great hardships were endured by the nurses until Saturday night, when it was possible to send them into Glendale to sleep."

The groups of Red Cross nurses sent to the flooded districts during the second 48 hours were in charge of: Mary C. Wheeler, Marie T. Phelan, Helen Kelly, and Mrs. Pearl Ringland, all of Chicago; Emily McLaughlin, of Detroit; Mary E. Gladwin, of Akron; Ella P. Crandall, of New York; Vashti Bartlett, of Washington, D. C.; and Julia C. Stimson, of St. Louis. As these nurses are still on duty and final reports are not yet in, an account of their work will be given in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

NURSING IN MISSION STATIONS



CHOLERA TREATMENT UNDER DIFFICULTIES

FROM Changteh, Hunan, China, comes an interesting letter from Jennie Manget Logan, a nurse trained in Indiana and now the wife of a medical missionary, who says:

"Through the kindness of my roommate in the Indiana School of Nursing, Miss M. B. Sollers, R.N., who is now superintendent of a hospital at Richmond, Indiana, I was the recipient of the *AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING* for one year. I do feel grateful to her for putting me in touch with the *JOURNAL*, for I cannot tell how much good it does me. I read it from cover to cover and never without positive help.

"My husband opened, at this place, fourteen years ago, the first medical work in this province and it has grown until we saw last year 17,079 patients. Of these 613 were cholera cases. We treated them, almost every one, with tonic saline intravenous injections, and a tremendous per cent. were saved. Dr. Logan, Dr. Tai and Dr. Pao (two Chinese foreign-trained doctors), and I opened the veins. We used about one and a half tons of distilled water which was 'salted' and then sterilized under pressure. Each arm was sponged with tincture of iodine, then washed in alcohol and normal salt. Sterile towels and sponges were always used, and the knives, scissors, thread, probes, needles, artery clamps, and forceps kept in pure lysol, fished out and put through alcohol and then on a sterile plate. When the vein was opened, the solution was put in by means of a medicine dropper tied on to a catheter which was fastened by a glass tube to part of an old stomach pump, and this in turn was tied to a glass funnel.

"We have never had such an epidemic and this was our first trial at curing cholera by intravenous injections. It took all the ingenuity Dr. Logan had to improvise apparatus out of scraps, as we were utterly unprepared for such a siege. We are three months from American manufacturers of rubber goods, and were very thankful for the odds and ends that enabled us to get the solution into the veins. Not one of the twenty-five who helped us contracted the disease, and too much cannot be said of our Chinese helpers' unselfish devotion to the sufferers. We kept our sterilizer going eighteen hours a day, and we never had one infected arm."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT



IN CHARGE OF

LAVINIA L. DOCK, R.N.

REACTION AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, in London, has long been famous for its splendid training school for nurses, and the women who came out from it into the world have made their mark wherever they have gone. A special characteristic of the school has formerly been a certain free and fearless balance of mind and unhindered development of personality among its pupils. To permit this character-development to the fullest extent compatible with discipline and the unity needed in a large hospital, was the cherished purpose of the two Matrons who gave the school its stamp,—Mrs. Fenwick and Miss Isla Stewart, and not only did they select women of strong character, but also encouraged in every way the qualities of moral courage and initiative.

Such women have taken the lead in progressive professional movements in Great Britain, and have refused to be intimidated or threatened by the despotic ring of hospital governors and other persons whose first purpose is to keep nurses in a subjected state similar to that of women employed in industry.

So long as Miss Stewart lived no open attack was made, and the whole nursing world knew that she stood in direct contrast to the great majority of hospital matrons in London, in her support of registration by the state, her encouragement of co-operation among, for, and by nurses, and her resistance to outside and non-professional control over their work and wages.

No sooner was she dead than plans prepared and held in readiness for the event were put in motion. We all know how and by what power she was replaced. The reactionary influence that reversed her standards also seized an opportunity when Miss Rogers retired from Leicester, to secure control also of that school.

We do not say that the matrons who were placed in these posts are not personally estimable. We do say, though, emphatically, that they are absolutely submissive to the tory gentlemen who control them,—so much so that their loyalty to their pupils and professional progress is

minimized thereby. Recently the cloven hoof has come into plain sight at St. Bartholomew's. The members of the Nurses' League (Alumnæ Association) asked for the use of the assembly room in the nurses' home, to hold there a meeting to discuss state registration, and it was refused them. Free speech is no longer to be tolerated at Bart's, and the sisters in permanent posts will have to think as Mr. Sydney Holland and his ring think, or keep their thoughts to themselves. Naturally, one place where submission is never to be looked for is in the *British Journal of Nursing*, and this action will be resisted to the utmost, until public opinion is brought to bear upon it.

We remember a somewhat similar set of circumstances in one of our own large hospitals in the early days. In that case the alumnæ revolted and broke away entirely from its training school. Later on the breach was healed, and the peace that was made was peace with honor. Our advice to our sisters at Bart's is, "Never yield to tyranny. Resistance is a duty toward our profession, that its future may be honorable, not a return to the servitude and degradation of the past."

ITEMS

As a result of the Nurses' Association agitation, the pressure of the Women's Clubs, and Dr. Hecker's magnificent paper at the Cologne Congress, a discussion on the conditions of nursing is now going on in the German Reichstag.

DR. HECKER's address on the "Overstrain of Nurses" is now ready for sale. It has been translated into English by Frau Gain Praetorius and Frau Anita Becker, and is a fine piece of work. It may be ordered from Miss L. L. Dock, price twelve cents post paid, ten cents without postage.

THE British Nurses' Registration bill is again in the House of Commons.

MRS. KLOSZ, editor of the *Nursing Journal of India*, writes to correct our supposition that Miss Butcher, who took editorial duties in Mrs. Klosz's absence, is her sister. Miss Butcher is an English nurse, who has had a long experience of work in India.

MISS ELSTON has been appointed directress of the Parnet Hospital at Hussein-Dey, Algiers, and took up her duties there on March 1. All success attend her as heretofore!

DR. HAMILTON, head of the Protestant Hospital at Bordeaux, has been made an officer of public instruction. The visiting nurse service under her direction has received another gift of money.

MISS KELLY, for twenty years lady superintendent of Steeven's Hospital, Dublin, has retired on pension. We hope she will now have time to visit America. She will find many friends here.

MISS BRODERICK has been writing some delightful letters to the *British Journal of Nursing*, on her recent American trip. Has she perhaps pictured us too rosily?

ANOTHER matron retiring with honorable record of twenty-three years in her position is Miss Fisher, of Leeds.

DR. OSLER'S CHALLENGE TO THE ANTI-VACCINATIONISTS.—“A great deal of literature has been distributed casting discredit upon the value of vaccination in the prevention of smallpox. I do not see how any one who has gone through epidemics as I have, or who is familiar with the history of the subject, and who has any capacity left for clear judgment, can doubt its value. Some months ago I was twitted by the editor of the *Journal of the Anti-vaccination League* for ‘a curious silence’ on this subject. I would like to issue a Mount Carmel-like challenge to any ten unvaccinated priests of Baal. I will go into the next severe epidemic with ten selected, vaccinated persons and ten selected unvaccinated persons—I should prefer to choose the latter—three members of parliament, three anti-vaccination doctors, if they could be found, and four anti-vaccination propagandists. And I will make this promise—neither to jeer nor jibe when they catch the disease, but to look after them as brothers, and for the four or five who are certain to die I will try to arrange the funerals with all the pomp and ceremony of an anti-vaccination demonstration.”—*American Magazine*.

DEPARTMENT OF VISITING NURSING AND SOCIAL WELFARE



IN CHARGE OF

EDNA L. FOLEY, R.N.

[To keep this department up-to-date and helpfully interesting, nurses in social work of every description and superintendents of district nursing associations are asked to put the address of its editor—104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago—on their mailing files for items, clippings, and annual reports.]

PENNSYLVANIA.—In February the Pittston, Pa., Visiting Nurse Association engaged as supervisor and social worker, Alice H. McCormac, R.N. (Hartford Hospital, 1905), formerly assistant superintendent of the Hartford Visiting Nurse Association, and later employed as social worker for the Hartford Union for Home Work. Miss McCormac reports enthusiastically of the work, and of the splendid co-operation of the charitable agencies of the city. For eighteen months, Mary E. Judge, R.N. (Mercy Hospital, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.), was the only visiting nurse in Pittston, and when a month ago a third nurse was required, Helen Uder, Pittston Hospital, 1913, was added to the staff. The Pennsylvania State Tuberculosis Society, which employs three nurses in Pittston and vicinity, has generously given the Visiting Nurse Association and the Baby Welfare Nurse, Ruth Belle Rae (New York Foundling Hospital, N. Y.), headquarters in the State Tuberculosis Dispensary, which location is invaluable in securing prompt and intelligent co-operation between these societies.

MARYLAND.—The sixteenth annual report of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association of Baltimore is a very interesting, as well as attractively issued, book. The object and method of the work is explained in a carefully written "Foreword" that alone would make this issue of special help to other societies. The form of the report of the superintendent, Mary E. Lent, R.N., makes a good report even more than usually attractive. Baltimore deserves a lot of credit for the style of its annual reports, and the present writer is glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging her indebtedness for fresh inspiration and new ideas gleaned and borrowed from the annual publications of the visiting and tuberculosis nurses. Five of the 15 nurses are supported by special funds, of whom two are doing special tuberculosis work in Baltimore County for the Maryland Association for the Prevention and Relief of Tuberculosis. County problems are not usually city problems, and in this field the nurses gain a valuable experience,

which three of them have carried to other towns and counties. As a result of the county tuberculosis nursing, the need of a general visiting nurse is being felt more and more, and in one county the support of such a nurse is being raised by a committee representing all the churches in the vicinity. The support of a special nurse for the care of eye cases only was undertaken during the year, and a four months' demonstration showed an urgent need for this special type of visiting nursing, over 700 cases of serious eye conditions being reported or found. On December 1, the work was renewed, the expenses of the special nurse, whose district covers just half of the city of Baltimore, being met by the Maryland Association of the Workers for the Blind and the Baltimore Association of Jewish Women. An important feature of the work of the association is the instruction given by the superintendent to large groups of working girls. Thirty talks were given to groups representing the women employes of six firms last year, and numerous others were given to groups representing various churches and settlements. The subjects included tuberculosis, social hygiene, and demonstrations in home nursing.

The whole report indicates that great stress is laid upon the importance of well-kept records, and the following paragraph cannot fail to encourage superintendents who are now struggling over this momentous topic.

"Very careful records are kept for each patient that the nurses visit. If records are kept at all—and we feel that they should be, since comprehensive records ought to constitute a gold mine of valuable sociological data—they should be complete and accurate, and so well kept that an expert might avail himself of them at any time in order to collect any statistics he might need. That they are already valuable and are being made use of by other organizations, we feel is proven by the frequency with which our records are referred to by the Juvenile Court, the Maryland Bureau of Statistics and Information, and the School Attendance Officers."

ILLINOIS.—The new year has brought many astonishing changes to the Visiting Nurse Association of Chicago. At its annual meeting, early in January, the staff of 61 nurses was given a rising vote of thanks for the good work during the past year. The Board of Directors should have been included, for none of the 162,000 visits made to more than 50,000 patients would have been possible if the directors had not put much personal time and effort in the raising of the annual budget of \$86,000.00. Directly after the meeting, two more supported nurses were announced, one by Mrs. Theodore Sheldon, in memory of her mother, and one by the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick.

During February, the Junior League, a group of young women destined to follow worthily in the footsteps of their public-spirited elders, has contributed the support of a contagious disease nurse for three months, and hopes to increase this to a total annual support. The Federal Furnace Company has also asked for the services of a visiting nurse, under the supervision of the association, and Josephine Suwalska Jokaitis, R.N., has been appointed as special industrial nurse in this position. It will interest the associations of Pottstown and Erie to know that this is the same firm that asks their nurses to visit its sick employes in their towns.

Last, but not least, the open winter and the generous advertising granted the association by every Chicago newspaper, sent an unprecedented number of sick calls into the general office. Nine hundred and forty-five more patients were cared for in January than in December and 405 of these were cases of contagion. The unusual amount of contagious disease made necessary the appointment of a special contagious staff of five nurses. Frances Coles (Mercy Hospital) is the Junior League contagious nurse for the North Side; Geraldine Clark (Woman's Hospital) and Mary Strain (Polyclinic) are the West Side contagious nurses; and Frances Post (German Hospital) and Carrie Bulloch (Provident Hospital) are doing the work on the South Side. In all, 25 nurses have received temporary appointments on the staff since January 1. In addition to their heavy field work, 16 of the nurses are taking a night course at the School of Civics and Philanthropy, and two of the nurses are carrying evening courses in dietetics at the Lewis Institute. The number of districts has increased from 48 to 58 in the past year, and the staff now numbers 70 nurses. The monthly tea, given in the rooms of the association by one of the directors, is a large gathering of a busy clan.

Peoria is one of the few cities to claim a "municipal visiting nurse," and this position has been held for nearly a year by Agnes A. Newbold, R.N., whose work lies largely among the tuberculosis patients. The expense of the work is borne by the city and the Peoria Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. At a recent meeting of the J. C. Proctor Hospital Alumnae Association, Miss Newbold read a most interesting and helpful paper on tuberculosis work in general and the local work in particular. Her appeal to the nurses present to assist in the crusade must have made her hearers resolve to be numbered in the big army of people who are helping by advocating, constantly, fresh air, better housing, and more sanitary and simple lives for every one.

Louise Lowe, R.N., is doing tuberculosis visiting nursing in Aurora.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS



IN CHARGE OF

ELISABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

THE STROKE ACROSS THE \mathcal{R} HEADING A PRESCRIPTION.—*The Journal of the American Medical Association* says in answer to a question that the upward stroke at the end of the \mathcal{R} standing for recipe is believed to have originated in the astronomic sign of the planet Jupiter, which was formerly put at the head of prescriptions to symbolize a prayer to the diety for blessing on the remedy ordered.

DRY STERILIZATION WITH FORMALDEHYDE.—The same journal, quoting from the *Revue de Chirurgie*, Paris, describes an improved technic for formaldehyde sterilization. The dry white powder is used, which results from the evaporation of the ordinary commercial solutions. A tray containing this powder will continue to give off formaldehyde fumes for six weeks. It is spread on trays alternating with trays holding the articles to be sterilized and the whole enclosed in an air-tight receiver. Twenty-four hours is sufficient to thoroughly sterilize. When the instruments have to be used every day the sterilization can be hastened by heating the receptacle. The method is particularly good for rubber gloves. They can be mended like a bicycle tire and the dry sterilization does not weaken the patch.

THE PAINLESSNESS OF DYING.—In a very interesting article on practical psychotherapy, by Dr. Howard A. Knox, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, he says that the dying are as little conscious of the transition from life to death as the weary are aware of the transition from the waking to the sleeping state. The hippocratic facies, and the twitch of the final struggle though seen by the spectator at the bedside is not seen by the departing one, nor is he in any way conscious of it. Illness may be painful but its cessation never is.

CONTAGION IN SCARLET FEVER.—Dr. Francis H. Mead, in the *Medical Record*, thinks that the scales in disquamation play a small part in the contagion of scarlet-fever. When they do convey the disease they have probably been infected with discharges from the mouth, nose or ears. He believes that the prolonged quarantine should be discontinued, and where there is no buccal, nasal, or aural complications and the kidneys are not involved, it should be cut down to 28 or 30 days.

MILK-FREE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.—The dietetic treatment of sixty-five cases of typhoid is reported in the *New York Medical Journal* by Dr. W. N. Johnson and Dr. C. C. Watt. Milk was eliminated until convalescence began and broths, soups, gelatin, gruels, eggs, sugar of milk and butter substituted. Great reliance was placed on gelatin, which is a proteid sparer. About an ounce and a half in one quart of water gives a five per cent. solution. This can be flavored with lemon, vanilla, orange, or sherry, sweetened with sugar of milk and given in divided doses during the day, between other feedings. The result of this diet is said to be lessened diarrhœa, distention and hemorrhage, and the absence of perforation. Gelatin lessens the tendency to hemorrhage, but if venous thrombosis occurs it should be stopped. The gruels of barley, rice and oatmeal should be strained and given thin, at first.

RUBBER GLOVES.—A writer in a German medical journal recommends taking two tablespoonfuls of bolus alba in the palm and with a little water rubbing it over both hands so that they are covered with a thick paste. The gloves will then slip easily over the hands, cling better and tear less readily.

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF FAINTING.—In a paper in *The Inter-state Medical Journal*, by Dr. Logan Clendening, he says that in syncope the heart, for a brief period, entirely stops beating, in consequence there is an enormous lowering of general blood pressure. This would cause an immediate cerebral anemia and loss of consciousness. He reports two cases of interest in this connection.

DR. FRIEDMANN'S CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS.—Amongst other medical journals the *American Journal of Surgery* has an interesting editorial on this subject. The original paper containing an outline of his methods and its results was read by Friedmann before a Berlin medical society in November, 1912. He had come to the conclusion that the most potent curative and immunizing powers lie in the living bacterial organism itself, and not in the dead organism, as used by Wright and his school of followers. After many years of observation and experiment, he finally obtained a stock of tubercle bacilli which, by repeated culture and passage through animals, became entirely harmless to human beings. The bacillus he used was derived from a cold-blooded animal, the turtle. After demonstrating, by injections into animals and into himself, that living vaccines derived from this bacillus were without ill effect, he began to inject these vaccines into patients afflicted with various forms of tuberculosis. It has been found effective in both pulmonary and surgical tuberculosis. He has also used it to immunize over 300 children, most of them living in surroundings favorable to the

development of tuberculosis, apparently with success. *The Journal of Surgery* thinks that Friedmann is justified in keeping the details of his remedy and his method to himself. The possibilities of injudicious preparation and administration are too great to admit of its being published broadcast at present. He freely gave the remedy to a large number of clinicians in Berlin. He promises a detailed publication later. Ehrlich keeps the preparation of salvarsan a secret and his action is not criticized. The consensus of medical opinion seems to be that further time is needed before the claims of this serum can be fully granted.

TREATMENT OF WOUNDS WITH SUGAR.—*The Medical Record* in a synopsis of a paper in a foreign contemporary says, that the use of sugar as a dressing for wounds is of very ancient origin. Galen, died 201, treated fetid wounds with honey. The present investigation was undertaken because of the peculiar reactions of culture media containing sugar upon bacteria, and because of the recent use of sugar in intraperitoneal surgery. Sugar has a disinfectant and antiputrefactive action, dissolves fibrin, and incites secretory activity by violent osmotic action. It is a harmless, cheap and apparently sterile application for wound treatment, applicable for home use.

REDUCING NURSES' HOURS ON DUTY.—*The Journal of the American Medical Association* says that steps are being taken in the Philadelphia hospitals to reduce the hours of the nurses to conform to the bill before the legislature calling for an eight-hour day.

IMPORTANCE OF NURSES IN WAR IN GERMANY.—In the same journal is a report of an address delivered in Vienna by Professor Hochenegg, director of the state surgical clinic. He said for 50,000 wounded a minimum of two thoroughly competent nurses per ward is indispensable, making 500 head nurses. The second class of nurses is derived from those who are trained to assist in the hospitals; these need not be completely trained for independent surgical nursing. Of these, three nurses per room of twenty beds would probably be sufficient, making a total of 7500. We do not possess so many "sisters" and would have to rely on volunteer nurses. Since a large number would also be required for the convalescent houses, the contagious hospitals and for substitution in the civil hospitals, from which the regular nurses would be called to serve in the war, at least 25,000 female nurses would be necessary.

DISTURBANCE AT THE MENOPAUSE.—A German medical journal says that some of the manifestations occurring at the menopause, as hot flashes, dizziness, headache, rapid pulse and emotional depression are due to mental causes. After examination by a competent gynaecologist, psychotherapeutic measures are recommended.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



(The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.)

CARE OF A BABY'S NAVEL

DEAR EDITOR: In answer to the letter from Ohio regarding care of a baby's cord, I will tell my method of care of the navel. I keep the cord clean and disinfected by using, twice a day, a solution of alcohol and sterile water, equal parts of each. For a dressing I use sterile cotton and stearate of zinc powder. I have never had any difficulty with a cord being slow to heal, and there has been no odor in any of my cases.

Washington.

A WESTERN NURSE.

PRACTICAL NURSING IN TYPHOID FEVER

I.

DEAR EDITOR: Much interest has been expressed in the letter on Practical Nursing in Typhoid Fever in the February number of the JOURNAL. The letter is logical, sound and worth a great deal of consideration.

Another good way to care for typhoid linen is to have it put in a white cotton bag that has been sterilized and then plunge it, bag and all, into the boiler of cold water. The boiler is closely covered and put over the kitchen fire to boil. After boiling for one-half hour the linen is removed and washed in the usual way.

This is not the ideal treatment for good bed linen, but possibly the nurse will try not to use the best the house affords and she will have the satisfaction of knowing that no one but herself was obliged to handle it until it was made safe. The same course of treatment may be followed with bed linen used for other infectious diseases.

Massachusetts.

M. M. R.

II.

DEAR EDITOR: If there has not arisen any discussion of the article on Typhoid Precautions in Private Nursing, I would like to say that I have used a carbolic (1-40) solution on my own and patients' clothing for seven weeks consecutively without any harm to clothes or to my hands. I think it is too much to expect of the ordinary laundress to ask her to intelligently care for her hands after handling clothes that have not been disinfected and also it is not teaching the best nursing when nothing is said of disinfecting the water in which the clothes have stood. Possibly I have misunderstood the article I criticise; if so, in excuse I would offer a keen interest in the subject of which I have made a special study.

Ohio.

HARRIET L. P. FRIEND, R.N.

"SOME NURSES' VAGARIES"

DEAR EDITOR: After reading and seriously reflecting on Dr. Walter Sands Mills' article in the February JOURNAL, I have come to the conclusion that his article is very one-sided, not that there are not the kind of nurses of whom

he writes, for we have, I fear, a great many, but he insinuates that the average nurse is that sort, and that they are at all times and in all things the physician's inferior. This is, or should be, true in regard to knowledge, but as for cleanliness, here are a few of my own experiences.

One doctor always took the patient's temperature with his own thermometer, even though I had just taken it. After taking the thermometer from the patient's mouth he would cleanse it by wiping it on the sheet, returning it to its case all ready for the next victim. Another doctor's method of cleaning his thermometer was by dipping it into the patient's drinking glass and wiping it on his handkerchief. When using the stethoscope he always moistened it with saliva. He also examined the patient's mouth without washing his hands either before or after.

I once had a surgical case in a private home. It was a minor operation and should have been a clean case. Each day the surgeon dressed the incision, and as often the end of his necktie brushed the wound, which became infected. He told the patient she should have gone to the hospital as it was very hard for a nurse to keep things sterile in a home.

Another patient had a bottle of wine which I hesitated to give without the doctor's permission. While I had gone for a glass, he drank from the bottle and said, "Yes, Nurse, give her all she wants of it." After he had gone the patient said he had his mouth full of tobacco and she did not believe she cared for it.

Speaking of a nurse's loyalty to the physician, how about the physician's loyalty to the nurse? I was called on a typhoid case by a doctor who was not popular with some members of the family. The patient carried a very high temperature and the doctor asked me not to record the true temperature, as the family always read the record. After the patient had begun to convalesce, something happened one day and his temperature went up to 104°. I recorded a temperature of 101.2° and telephoned for the doctor. He came out, looked at the patient, returned to his office and told some one that the temperature was 104°. Every nurse knows how a small town loves gossip. In less than an hour every one in town knew of it. The patient's wife went out and heard that her husband had a relapse and a temperature of 104°. As a result I had an explanation to make which was rather difficult. Although the temperature was normal the next day a neighbor said she would not have that nurse in her home, for she was not to be depended upon.

Some physicians will call a nurse on a case and never give a thought to the surroundings. I have gone into a few homes that were so filthy I was nauseated at the table, and have preferred to sleep in a chair rather than in a dirty bed, but anything is good enough for the nurses.

This little tale of woe has not been overdrawn in the least. It seems we have quacks in the medical profession as well as in the nursing profession.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

HOURS OFF DUTY ON PRIVATE CASES

DEAR EDITOR: How many hours should a nurse expect to have off duty when she is caring for a patient in a family where some member relieves her, and where she has a chance to lie down during the night and to get three or

four hours of uninterrupted sleep? A case of this sort recently came under my observation where the nurse told the family she would take from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. for her time off, and as it was their first experience with nurses, they thought perhaps it was the right thing, but after having her for several weeks, they thought she was requiring more than she should.

Illinois.

M. O. G.

(The writer of this letter is known to us as a woman of high ideals, who has spent many years in the field of private nursing. Such utter disregard of the rights of the family as she describes has helped keep nursing in disrepute, and the whole profession suffers because of the conduct of a few such unprincipled women within its ranks.—Ed.)

A COMPARISON OF RATES OF REMUNERATION

DEAR EDITOR: The question of pecuniary profit is of greatest importance to the graduate nurse, and the rate of twenty-five dollars a week sounds luxurious after two or three years of the meagre allowance made by the training school. She knows this does not mean for every week in the year, yet the usual hospital position offered a graduate, with residential privileges, seems small in comparison. She is often a girl who knows little of the economical management of her finances and little realizes the almost equal net proceeds of private duty and institutional work.

The average hospital position pays \$50 a month with board, room and laundry, making \$600, net. Private work, averaging employment two-thirds of the year, at \$25 a week, brings \$866, with expenses which average as follows: room, \$6 per month, \$72; laundry, \$1 per week, \$52; board for the one-third of the year off duty, at the rate of \$4.20 per week, \$72.80; registration dues per year, \$6; a total of \$202.80, which, deducted from her earnings, leaves \$663.20, net. The many incidentals of private work will about equalize the net proceeds on the above basis. As there is no way of determining (except by experience) what a nurse will average on private duty, the question of remuneration frequently put to an alumnae member by one of her alma mater, starting in her career, is a difficult one to answer.

Kentucky.

R. M. E.

A MISSIONARY NURSE NEEDED FOR TURKEY

DEAR EDITOR: A graduate nurse is needed for medical missionary work in Aintab, Turkey, to be associated with Alice C. Bewer, Superintendent of the Azariah Smith Memorial Hospital. The requirements are strong constitution, a good education, a first-class hospital record, ability as a teacher, and deep spiritual life. The salary is \$411.40 and room in mission building. This sum is the equivalent of a much larger salary in other countries because living expenses are less. A missionary who applies for permanent appointment (terms of service seven years with one year of furlough) receives an outfit allowance of \$250 in addition to traveling expenses. For shorter term appointment, special arrangements must be made.

The staff consists of 2 American and 3 native physicians, 1 American and 6 native nurses, 1 dispenser.

The new missionary would live with a group of American workers, possibly in rooms in the Girls' School building. Fifteen missionaries, including four families, and seven women workers, form a delightful American community. Annual meetings of the Central Turkey Mission bring together 38 missionaries from six stations. During the hot weeks of the summer missionaries enjoy camp life in the mountains near by.

A second American nurse will probably make it possible to keep the hospital open all the year round, and to do touring in the outlying villages. A training school for native nurses should be opened at once in order to increase the number of such efficient helpers. One nurse cannot superintend the hospital and give her best powers to this important branch of the work.

The war with the Balkan states has drained heavily on Turkish resources of men and money. The inevitable result will be great poverty and physical suffering which open wide doors for medical missionary service. Moslems can be reached through hospital work who could not be touched by any other missionary influence. The hospital records are full of incidents which emphasize this fact.

A great crisis immediately confronts us in the Moslem world. As the political power of the Mohammedans is waning, as the Turks are facing defeat and are embittered by the most un-Christlike denunciations or indifference of Christian nations, they are in dire need of true friends. If, in this moment of weakness and need, we can come to them with our message of Christlike love and true neighborliness, through schools, hospitals, and evangelistic work, we can win for Christ their intense missionary zeal so that they will unite with us in our efforts to win the world for Him.

Christian nurses who desire to know more of this and similar openings in other lands are asked to write to

Helen B. Calder, Home Secretary of the Woman's Board of Missions,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

(A later appeal has been received from Miss Calder for a nurse to be superintendent of the American Hospital for Women and Children in Madura, South India. Particulars can be obtained by writing to her at the address given above.—Ed.)

ONE RELIEF STATION AT DAYTON, OHIO

DEAR EDITOR: On Tuesday evening, March 25, we in Cincinnati heard of the great Dayton disaster and by 10 o'clock of the following morning a relief train was organized to proceed to the scene. There were in our party fifteen graduate nurses from all branches of the profession, ten doctors, and twenty University students, also three representatives of the Salvation Army. We carried supplies in the way of dressings, blankets, food, etc., for the sufferers. The weather was very dismal and the rain continued to dash against the windows, but despite this our courage held and we were ready for any emergency.

At first the tracks were clear and we saw no water or traces of it; but as we approached Dayton about 9 P.M. we were running between two turbulent streams. Our lights went out, it grew very cold, we had no illumination but the lanterns, and then the full seriousness of the situation forced itself upon us. We made very slow progress and arrived opposite the National Cash Register plant at 11 P.M. Some kind soul sent us hot coffee and sandwiches for which

we were very grateful, also for an invitation to spend the night at the National Cash Register plant. We were given a desk room and rested for three hours on the floor with our coats for pillows. At 4 A.M. we arose and prepared for duty. I went first to assist in establishing a hospital on the fifth floor. These rooms are used by the salesmen of the company while in Dayton and adapted themselves beautifully to the uses we required of them. Our first case was a fracture of the femur who was suffering from exposure as well. An anæsthetic was given and the leg set. The next was a man whose arm was swollen to twice its normal size and very much discolored. He said he had hung to a tree for hours in a drenching rain, and was on the verge of exhaustion when found. The next was an old lady with heart disease, and so they came. I remained here until 8 P.M. when word came from St. Mary's Institute that medical aid was needed and I was sent with a Dayton nurse and two doctors from Springfield, Ohio.

A snow-storm was raging and it was bitterly cold. At St. Mary's Institute (a school for boys) we received a cordial welcome, were given quarters, and then taken to the fourth floor. The large dormitories were given over to the patients and we admitted and cared for 736. The poor creatures were frozen and hungry, and in many instances had been in the rain for two days. Warm dry clothing, hot baths, and drinks were given and the first food eaten by them for two days. One woman brought in her last remnant of food, a colored Easter-egg, which certainly was pathetic. Mothers were separated from their children; husbands from wives; and we, who saw their despair and witnessed the hysterical joy with which a few days later they greeted the loved ones, whom they had mourned as dead, realized what the Master meant when he bade us "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Our patients were immediately put to bed, given treatment, and allowed time to recover from exposure and shock. Through the generosity of the good "brothers" they were served hot, wholesome meals. We established a clinic in one of the rooms. Morning and evening upon the appearance of the doctor all who wished treatment came forward, formed in line, and were given attention. Another room was transformed into a baby-room and here the little ones were bathed and formulæ were provided and made up each morning in as aseptic a manner as possible. The bottles and nipples were boiled over a small oil stove, and in this manner sterile water was also obtained and kept in tightly corked bottles. The clothing was sorted, placed in one of the class rooms, and signed orders were issued for it. These were filled by the two volunteer workers in attendance. The physicians made rounds twice daily to see the bed patients and prescribe for them. The sickest patients were given small apartments, curtained off from the rest of the dormitory. The people were orderly and carefully observed the rules. We disinfected continuously and no cases of infections or contagious disease had developed when we were withdrawn. I wish here to mention the nurses whose faithful and intelligent assistance made these good conditions possible. When not busy in the hospital we canvassed the neighborhood to see if we could be of any assistance and found some patients to whom treatment was given.

We remained on duty until relieved by nurses from Detroit and Ann Arbor, Michigan. The hospital was still in active service when we left.

Ohio.

WILMA WELLER.

[A letter signed A. M. T. was not accompanied by the full name and address of the sender and must be held till they are received.—Ed.]

NURSING NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS



INTERNATIONAL

AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING CONFERENCE ON THE PREVENTION OF INFANT MORTALITY will be held in Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, on Monday morning, Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning, August 4 and 5. The meetings will be held under the auspices of the (British) National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality and The Welfare of Infancy under the Patronage of the King and Queen, and will convene immediately preceding the opening of the International Medical Congress.

A tentative program has been issued by the committee which indicates that the papers will consist largely of medical opinion. The subjects treated will be: The responsibility of central and local authorities in infant and child hygiene; the administrative control of the milk supply; the necessity for special education in infant hygiene; medical problems in infant nutrition; ante-natal hygiene.

The president of the conference will be the Hon. John Burns, M.P., president for the Local Government Board. The chairman of the English Executive Committee is Sir Thomas Barlow and the secretary, Miss J. Halford, 4 Tavistock Square, London, W. C.

The American committee, in charge of the part to be taken by the United States and Canada, will furnish information to those desiring to attend the conference.

DR. HENRY L. COIT, chairman,
277 Mt. Prospect Avenue, Newark, N. J.
DR. PHILIP VAN INGEN, secretary,
125 East 71st Street, New York City.

NATIONAL

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the American Nurses' Association will be held at Atlantic City, June 25, 26 and 27, 1913. The meetings will be held at the Steel Pier and the Chalfonte has been selected as headquarters. The Atlantic City Publicity Bureau which is co-operating with the Arrangements Committee, submits a list of the hotels which have guaranteed rates and accommodations, and members are instructed to give these hotels preference over those not on the list. When registering at HOTELS members will please state that they are in attendance at the convention of The American Nurses' Association, and should be sure to ask for a *certificate* which must be presented at the Registration Bureau in exchange for the button admitting to the Pier.

Registration.—The Registration Bureau will be located at the entrance to the Pier. Associations sending more than one delegate are requested to return at least one former delegate, thus incurring greater familiarity with the business of the convention. When an association is entitled to two or more delegates, the senior delegate should present the credential card, and in exchange will receive

a badge, a copy of the programme, and the number of ballots to which her association is entitled; the other delegate (or delegates) may register at stated times afterward by giving the name of the association which she represents, and will receive her badge and copy of programme. All the associations and permanent members belonging to the American Nurses' Association are again reminded that dues for the fiscal year beginning *May 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914*, should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, 419 West 144th Street, New York, *before the date of the annual convention, and not later than May 15*. Members will please attend to this at once, if they have not already done so, as it is absolutely necessary that dues be paid in advance in order to carry out the work of registration of delegates and members. It will not be possible to gain admittance to the Pier where the meetings will be held unless dues are paid. The Publicity Bureau which will assist with the work of registering delegates, assures the association that if all follow the instructions given by the treasurer and secretary there will be no delay.

ISABEL McISAAC, Acting President.

MRS. C. V. TWISS, Treasurer.

AGNES G. DEANS, Secretary.

PROGRAMME OF THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION

Wednesday, June 25, 10 A.M.-12 M.: Call to order. Reports of secretary, treasurer, and committees. Message from the editor of the JOURNAL. New business. (For delegates, permanent members and charter members only.)

2 P.M.: Joint session with National League of Nursing Education and National Organization for Public Health Nursing: *Invocation*: Reverend Newton W. Caldwell, D.D., of Atlantic City. *Address of Welcome*: Honorable William Riddle, Mayor of Atlantic City. *Response and Address*: Isabel McIsaac. *Address*: Mary C. Wheeler, President of National League of Nursing Education. *Address*: Lillian Wald, President National Organization for Public Health Nursing. *Paper*: "The Nurse as an Educator," Adelaide Nutting. *Social Hour at The Chalfonte*.

Thursday, June 26, 10 A.M.-12 M.: Business session for delegates and members only.

2 P.M.: State Registration Session, Isabel McIsaac presiding. *General Résumé*: Jane E. Hitchcock. "Some State Regulation upon the Appointment of the Faculties of Nursing Schools, Their Number, Preparation and Status," Annie W. Goodrich. "Should There be a National Committee on Amendments and Standards? If So, How Should Such be Organized?" Mary C. Wheeler. "Is Compulsory Registration Desirable and How May it be Obtained?" Marietta B. Squire. "Future Administration of Registration Laws," Lucy C. Ayers. "How Should Inspection of Schools be Made?" R. Inde Albaugh. "The Value of Registration to the Individual Nurse," Louise Perrin. "Co-operation of Graduate Nurse Organization with State Registration," Edna Humphrey. "Minimum Education Standards," Bertha J. Gardner. "Reciprocity," Mary M. Fletcher.

8 P.M.: Sectional meetings: Red Cross, Jane A. Delano presiding; State Board of Examiners, Martha J. Wilkinson presiding; Post-Graduate Work, Clara D. Noyes presiding; Private Duty Nursing, Ida F. Giles presiding; Problems of Small Hospitals, Grace Baker presiding.

Friday, June 27, 10 A.M.-12 M.: *Paper*: "Status of the Nurse in the Working World," Lavinia L. Dock. *Paper*: "The Nurse and the Public Health," Lina

Rogers. *Paper*: "Efficiency in the Nursing Profession," Amy Armour. *Paper*: "The Next Best Thing for the Nursing Profession," Lottie A. Darling.

2 P.M.: Presentation by each chairman of the several conferences giving all resolutions of importance adopted at the conferences. Report of the Committee on Resolutions. Election of officers. Adjournment.

(The programmes of the three national organizations will be printed together under one cover.)

TICKET OF NOMINATIONS FOR THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION, 1913-14.

For president: Genevieve Cooke, San Francisco, Cal.; Helen Scott Hay, Pasadena, Cal.

First vice-president: Adda Eldredge, Chicago, Ill.; Emma Nichols, Boston, Mass.

Second vice-president: Margaret Whitaker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Clara E. Query, Baltimore, Md.

Secretary: Agnes G. Deans,* Detroit, Mich.

Treasurer: Mrs. C. V. Twiss, New York, N. Y.; Mrs. Reba-Thelin Foster, Baltimore, Md.

For directors (six to be elected): Jane A. Delano, Washington, D. C.; Mary Riddle, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.; Anna C. Maxwell, New York, N. Y.; Lydia A. Giberson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary B. Eyre, Denver, Colo.; Charlotte Forrester, Kansas City, Mo.; Edna L. Foley, Chicago, Ill.; Ida F. Giles, Philadelphia, Pa.; Annie Damer New York, N. Y.; Mary C. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.; Ella P. Crandall, New York, N. Y.; Mae D. Currie, Indianapolis, Ind.

ANNIE E. RECE, Chairman,

GEORGIA M. NEVINS,

IDA F. GILES,

LUCY MINNIGERODE,

ELLEN STEWART,

Nominating Committee.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NURSING EDUCATION announces the following programme for its nineteenth annual meeting at Atlantic City, June 23-25.

Monday, June 23, 9 A.M.: Council meeting.

10 A.M.: Business meeting.

8 P.M.: Conferences: Preliminary teaching, Martha Eakins, R.N., Faculties of Schools for Nurses. Standard of Admission to Schools for Nurses, Miss Flaws. Affiliation, Miss Noyes.

Tuesday, June 24, 10 A.M.: Reports of delegates to affiliated associations. Business session. The Vocational Guidance Movement in High Schools and Colleges, Mrs. Glennie to propose a suitable writer.

2 P.M.: "Nursing Ethics and Discipline," Charlotte Perry.

Wednesday, June 25, 10 A.M.: Unfinished business. Election of officers.

2 P.M.: Formal opening of the convention in connection with the American Nurses' Association and the National Association of Public Health Nurses. "The Nurse as an Educator," Adelaide Nutting.

8 P.M.: Executive session.

* While the present secretary has been renominated, she regrets to say that it will be quite impossible to serve, if elected, as she intends to take up work which will require her undivided time and will not have a permanent address for some months.—AGNES G. DEANS.

REPORT OF NURSES' RELIEF FUND, APRIL 1, 1913

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Previously acknowledged | \$4820.84 |
| Mt. Carmel Hospital Alumnae Association | 10.00 |
| Alumnae Association of the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania.. | 50.00 |
| Three individual members: | |
| Laura E. Beitel, R.N. | 1.00 |
| Clara Bethune, R.N. | 1.00 |
| Virginia Phillips, R.N. | 1.00 |
| Calendar fund | 800.00 |
| Los Angeles County Nurses' Association, California | 10.00 |
| Hahnemann Hospital Alumnae Association | 25.00 |
| Lutheran Hospital Alumnae Association, St. Louis, Mo. | 5.00 |
| Protestant Episcopal Hospital Alumnae Association, Philadelphia, Pa... | 25.00 |
| German Hospital Alumnae Association, New York City | 10.00 |
| Kentucky State Nurses' Association, 23 individual members, one dollar each | 23.00 |
| Katherine Jenkins, Matilda Steilberg, Yetta Meyer, Ora E. Riggs, Alice Forman, Mary Alexander, Mary Browning, Mrs. Weisenstein, Marjory Cameron, Stella Barnes, Elizabeth Robertson, Julia Beard, Agnes Hutton, Lillian Zeigler, Hattie Mosby, Misses Dunn, McGee, C. C. Collins, Marie Lustman, Mrs. J. J. Telford, Mrs. Fielding, Misses Kaye, Van Arsdale. | |
| Registered Nurses' Association, Des Moines, Ia. | 5.00 |
| University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. | 25.00 |
| Massachusetts State Nurses' Association | 25.00 |
| Worcester City Hospital Alumnae Association, Mass. | 10.00 |
| John Norton Infirmary, Louisville, Ky., 32 individual members, one dollar each | 32.00 |
| Anna Schmidt, R.N., Charlotte Fritsch, Jane A. Hambleton, W. Gillette, Louise M. Weissinger, Margaret Hatfield, R.N., Mary Conner, Maude Hayward, Amelia Milward, Leah Wolf, Ophelia Hay, Flora Keene, Eliza Johnson, Grace James, C. Russell Sprake, Laura G. Miller, Columba Cuman, Locke Brinson, Anna Scholtz, Mable Pettyman, Gertrude Breslin, Millie Lowenstein, Mary C. Very, Virginia Relf, Emma Isaacs, Elizabeth Papplelaum, Fannie Rogers, Annie Thompson, Katherine Hove, Anna Flynn, Annie Rece, Louise Scanland. | |

Balance April 1st \$5878.84

All contributions should be sent to Mrs. C. V. Twiss, R.N., treasurer, 419 W. 144th Street, New York City, and checks made payable to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, N. Y.

Address all inquiries to L. A. Giberson, R.N., chairman, S. E. Cor. 33d Street and Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ARMY NURSE CORPS

Appointments: Marie Zellfelder, graduate of German Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., Colon Hospital, Panama Canal Zone; Lillian Aubert, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, superintendent of nurses, Charity Hospital, Shreveport, La.; Lillian J. Ryan, St. Joseph's Hospital, Denver, Colorado; Mary A. Davis, Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa.; Rose Pegler, St. Luke's Infirmary, London,

England, superintendent nurse Chelsea Infirmary, London, Winnipeg Children's Hospital, and Private Hospital, London; Cecelia Brennan, St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Franklin Hospital, Franklin Furnace, N. J.; Ella W. Millard, Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elizabeth Tack, St. John's Hospital, Pittsburg, Pa.; Ethel E. Sweet, Bellevue Hospital, New York City, assistant superintendent of nurses Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederica M. Hanks, Metropolitan Hospital, Training School, Blackwell's Island, N. Y.; Nyack Hospital, N. Y.; Elizabeth J. Crowley, French Hospital, New York City; Ethel A. Graham, Lucy Webb National Training School, Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Elletta A. Worcester, Taunton State Hospital, Mass., Boston City Hospital, Mass.; assigned to duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C. Florence Calvert, Holy Cross Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah; assigned to duty at the Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California.

Re-appointments: Harriet E. Brent, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary E. Sheehan, Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, N. Y.; Emma B. Lindheimer, German Hospital, New York City; assigned to duty at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C. H. Pauline Morris, Boston City Hospital, Boston, Mass.; assigned to duty at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California.

Transfers: From Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.: To Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.; May K. Gannett, Lydia A. Hadsall, Inez H. Mileham; Emily M. Addison, Ellen T. Gallagher, Alice W. Cline, Alice H. Martin, H. Elvira Helgren, Mabel O. Staver, Carolyn M. Stover.

From Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.: To Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M., Emily S. Hess, Gertrude B. Buckner, Eleanor L. Bollman, Anna B. Cawley, Hulda Svenson, Elsie Neff, Elizabeth F. McCormick. To Philippine Department, Manila, P. I., Maud Q. Hendrickson, Ida E. German, Annetta B. Hafer and Jane L. Murphy. To Fort Shafter, Honolulu, H. I., Jeanie Leeson.

From Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, N. M.: To Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Annie M. Pellet, Maud Q. Hendrickson, Ida E. German, Marian B. Nuckels, Ethel S. Williamson. To Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Martha A. Roberts.

From Department Hospital, Ft. Shafter, Honolulu, H. I.: Marie E. Kilcoyne, to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.

From Philippine Department, Manila, P. I.: To Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., Ruby E. Nichols, Bessie Kelly, Elsie Neff, Mary E. Hunt, Katharine W. Cassin.

Discharges: From Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.: Zoe V. Simpson, Vally Ness. From Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, California: Mame G. Johnson, Bessie Kelly, Ruby E. Nichols, Mary F. McLaughlin, Annie M. Pellet, Edna H. Imboden, Jane R. Moore, Mary E. Hunt, Katharine W. Cassin and Marian B. Nuckels. From Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.: Marguerite Power and Harriet E. Brent. From Division Hospital, Manila, P. I.: Jeanette E. Allen.

The recent Act of Congress allowing for the increase of the numbers in the Army Nurse Corps makes available vacancies for August and September.

ISABEL McISAAC,
Superintendent, Army Nurse Corps.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES CONNECTED WITH THE MASSACHUSETTS HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL held graduating exercises in the auditorium at the Evans Memorial building on the evening of March 26. Twenty young women received diplomas, having completed the three years' course. Addresses were by Edward H. Mason, president of the Board of Trustees and by the Rev. S. H. Roblin. Mrs. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, of the Board of Trustees, presented each graduate with the hospital pin, and music was furnished by a quartette. A reception and refreshments followed in the dining rooms of the hospital, attended by the parents and friends of the graduates.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence.—THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION met at the Providence City Hospital on March 26. After a short business meeting, Dr. D. L. Richardson, superintendent of the City Hospital, was introduced, and addressed the members on "Contact Infection." The lecture was very interesting and instructive. Tea was served by the resident members.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven.—THE CONNECTICUT TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its regular monthly meeting on April 3, at the nurses' home, Miss Barron presiding. A nominating committee was appointed to select candidates for office for the coming year. Mildred Hatch, class of 1906, formerly assistant superintendent of nurses, Post Graduate Hospital, New York, has been appointed superintendent of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, N. Y. Mrs. Harriet Benedict, class of 1899, is in charge of Dr. Skinner's private sanitarium in York Square.

Hartford.—THE HARTFORD HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its monthly meeting on April 10, at Center Church House, Miss Campbell presiding. Rev. R. F. McNiele spoke most interestingly of his life in Cairo, as a missionary. He described the hospitals, natives and customs. Hookworm disease, which is very prevalent there, is being successfully treated with thymol. Refreshments were served and a social hour enjoyed, Mary Snow acting as hostess.

NEW YORK

New York.—THE NEW YORK COUNTY REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a quarterly meeting on the evening of April 1, at Osborne Hall, through the courtesy of the Bellevue alumnae. Bill No. 943 (new number, 1934) came in for a good share of the discussion, demonstrating, if testimony be needed, the necessity for county organizations where graduates of all schools may meet and exchange ideas freely. The speakers introduced by the committee on lectures were: Gertrude Barnum, organizer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers, Leonora O'Reilly, vice-president of the Woman's Trades Union League and also of the Wage Earners' League for Equal Franchise, and Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of the board of the Women's Political Union. Miss Barnum spoke of the public's industrial responsibility, dwelling on the causes and results of the recent shirtwaist strike; Miss O'Reilly of the needs for unions and the impera-

tive need that the girl operators' hands be upheld by their sisters more fortunately placed. "Am I my sister's keeper?" might sum up the address of these two women and at the same time their lives. Mrs. Brannan's address upon the futility of much of the work done and especially of legislation without the franchise, was very apropos in the light of our present struggle, and reminded us that success one year does not ensure that the law may not be repealed the next, until we are in a position to demand directly, instead of pleading indirectly. The annual meeting of the county association will be held on the evening of June 3 at the Academy of Medicine.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NURSING AND HEALTH, Teachers' College, opened the course of lectures on the Isabel Hampton Robb Foundation with a series by Mrs. Florence Kelly, general secretary of the Consumers' League, as follows: April 16, "Modern Industry in Relation to the Family;" April 18, "Modern Industry in Relation to Education;" April 23, "Modern Industry in Relation to Health;" April 25, "Modern Industry in Relation to Morality."

THE CENTRAL CLUB programme for May includes the following: May 5, "Nurses' Work after the Armenian Massacres and During the Balkan War," Frances E. Gage. May 9, dancing from 9 P.M. to 12.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR FRANCES BLACK were held at Flower Hospital on March 30, conducted by Mr. M. V. Carey, president of the board of trustees, who made an address dwelling upon the noble character and wonderful administrative ability demonstrated by Miss Black while discharging her duties as superintendent of the hospital. Other tributes to her life and work were made by Arnold Wood and Robert Brewster of the board of trustees, H. L. Langhour, treasurer of the hospital, Dr. L. L. Danforth, representing the medical board, Mrs. C. V. Twiss, representing the New York State Nurses' Association, Annie W. Goodrich, representing the Education Department of the state, Dr. Potter of the ambulance board, and Dean Copeland of the Medical School.

ELONA UNDERWOOD has been appointed night supervisor at Mt. Sinai Hospital.

THE GERMAN HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the training school by a reception and dance given on February 17 at the Hotel Astor. During these 25 years 25 classes have graduated, with 383 nurses. Of these, 18 have died, 175 are married, 6 are army nurses, 23 are public health nurses, 4 are not nursing, 31 hold hospital positions or are in doctors' offices, and 125 are engaged in private duty. Of the 383 graduates, 204 are registered nurses and 213 are members of the alumnae association. The alumnae association is starting a fund to endow a room for sick nurses in the new private building. Miss Schleicher and Miss Koeller were chosen delegates to the American Nurses' Association. Miss Bartels has taken up hourly nursing. Edith Mirsalis has gone to Switzerland to open a pension on Lake Lucerne. Bertha Moeri has returned from her hospital work in Lima, Peru, and has accepted the position of superintendent of the Infants' Hospital, Brooklyn. Carrie Kitay has resigned as superintendent of the Jewish Maternity Hospital.

ST. LUKE'S ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION has accepted with regret the resignation of its president, Miss Whitman. Isabel Lount Evans has been chosen to fill the vacancy.

THE NEW YORK POST-GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its graduating exercises on the evening of March 25, when twenty-four nurses were given diplomas. Dr. J. Bentley Squier made an address and presented the diplomas;

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe bestowed the class badges. Matilda Benda, R.N., who has been anæsthetist at the hospital for the past sixteen months, has resigned her position; as has Ella White, who has been demonstrator for a year and a half. Margaret C. Thompson, R.N., is taking the course in anæsthesia. Josephine Hughes, R.N., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of nurses. Miss Murdock is the superintendent.

Brooklyn.—THE BROOKLYN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on February 4, when the following officers were elected: president, Florence M. Alexander; vice-presidents, Harriette Soule, Elizabeth Percy; treasurer, Mary E. Holt; recording secretary, Mary Haldane; corresponding secretary, Mrs. A. W. deZouche; director, Letitia D. Clark.

Troy.—THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL held exercises for the twelfth class of pupils graduating from the training school on the evening of March 11, in the assembly rooms of the nurses' home. The class numbered fourteen. The valedictory was given by Marie L. Rothermel. Mr. J. H. Caldwell, president of the board, administered the Hippocratic Oath, presented the diplomas, and awarded the scholarships. The address was by Dr. James G. Mumford of Harvard University. Miss Vail presented the school pins. The scholarships awarded were: \$50 in gold to Elizabeth Heustis of the class of 1913; \$25 in gold to Mary McPherson of Nashua, N. H., of the senior class, and to Emma Fisher of Bennington, Vt., of the intermediate class. Prizes were distributed to Marie L. Rothermel and Helen S. Anderson, of the graduating class, and to Kate Baucus of Troy and Margaret C. Rees of Watervliet, of the senior class.

Schenectady.—THE SCHENECTADY COUNTY NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its regular monthly meeting on the evening of March 7 at the home of Mrs. Lavery. The local Red Cross Committee explained the work undertaken by the American Red Cross in establishing a rural nursing service. Two additional nurses were appointed to act on the local committee. Mrs. Fred Glock, registrar, gave a very satisfactory report of the Central Registry. Many new nurses have been enrolled and the number of calls have increased since the registry came under the direct supervision of a nurse. The association voted to refrain from shopping after 6 P.M. on Friday evenings, thereby co-operating with the Women's League in their effort to secure shorter hours for the retail sales force in the city. The list of books recommended by Dr. Morton of New York City is in Robeson's bookstore and the firm will meet all demands for these books. The Public Library will add more of this literature to its reading rooms as soon as practicable. The members were fortunate in having Katharine DeWitt, R.N., of the editorial staff of THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, with them for the evening, and after listening to such a splendid paper on "Nursing Ethics" they must be better women and nurses. The practicality of the five virtues, courtesy, honesty, purity, charity, and loyalty, was so clearly brought out, that each nurse was made to feel the responsibility of standardizing the ideals of the community in which she lives. They were very grateful to Miss DeWitt for the new inspiration she brought them.

Rochester.—A CHILD-WELFARE EXHIBIT was held at the Armory from April 5-12, at which all the different agencies having to do with children showed by charts, models, pictures, and by the children themselves just what their work is and how needed. A great many nurses acted as explainers in the various sections.

THE ROCHESTER GENERAL HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on April 8, when officers were elected for the coming year as follows: president, Miss Meldrum; vice-presidents, Lucy Bailey; Eva Shamp; recording secretary, Alice Webber; corresponding secretary, Marjory Austin; treasurer, Mrs. Katharine Brownell; reporter, Alice Fitzgerald; sick committee, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Ecker, Mrs. Jesserer.

NEW JERSEY

THE NEW JERSEY STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting in the Free Public Library, Newark, on April 1. The meeting was called to order by the president, Frances A. Dennis, at 10.30 A.M. The invocation was given by the Rev. S. B. Rosseter. Mrs. Geo. F. King, vice-president of the Seventh District of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, gave a very graceful welcome to the City of Newark. Owing to her presence in Dayton, Ohio, Ella P. Crandall was unable to give her address on "Public Health Nursing." Reports were given by all standing committees, that on public health conditions locally being given by Annie McKay, who was reappointed chairman. Marietta B. Squire, president of the Board of Examiners, gave details of the work that had been done by the board since its first meeting last June. Mary E. Rockhill, chairman of Ways and Means, told of the efforts being made in Trenton to defeat an amendment to the state registration bill, that has been brought up to admit nurses from state and county hospitals for the insane, whose standards do not conform to the spirit of the law, to all the privileges of the degree R.N. without examination. Pauline L. Dolliver gave a very able and instructive address on "Central Registries," their organization and power for good, with the possibilities that still lie before them.

The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Arabella R. Creech; vice-presidents, Mary F. Mason, Augusta Hobart English; secretary, Mrs. d'Arcy Stephen; treasurer, Mary E. Rockhill; trustee, Mrs. Mary E. O'Neill; chairmen of committees: Ways and Means, Frances A. Dennis; Printing, Marietta B. Squire; Membership, M. M. Anderson; Red Cross Nursing Service, Kate E. Golding. Miss Squire was chosen delegate to the "American Nurses' Association," and Frances A. Dennis, delegate to the State Federation of Women's Clubs, which meets in Atlantic City in May. About 90 nurses registered during the day. The semi-annual meeting in November will be held at Englewood.

Orange.—THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE ORANGE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its regular meeting at the residence of Mrs. Mary Compton on March 19. It was agreed that all members attending the meeting of the American Nurses' Association at Atlantic City should wear a small bow of ribbon, as a distinguishing token, in addition to the blue ribbon chosen by the state nurses, to which it can be attached by members of the association. Dr. Ralph Hunt gave a very instructive description of the work done by "The Mosquito Commission," of which he was an original member, explaining what had already been done, and how necessary it is for union throughout the state, in order that the desired results be obtained, namely, the extermination of the winged destroyer of our peace in summer. Resolutions of regret and sympathy were passed on the death of Janet McGeorge. A very pleasant social hour followed.

THE ORANGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held its graduating exercises in the Women's Club, East Orange, on April 10. Dr. T. W. Harvey

introduced the speakers. Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander gave an address on "Efficiency" as being so necessary in the present diversified life of a nurse, and Dr. J. Minor Maghee spoke to the class on their future duties. The class pins were presented by Mrs. Wm. R. Howe and the diplomas by Mrs. Mefford Runyon with a few words which must remain long in the hearts of her hearers, on "My Personal Influence." Dancing followed the exercises, and was very much enjoyed by past and new graduates and their friends, carrying out the advice of two of the speakers that "occasionally the nurse should not forget to have a good time." There were nine graduates.

Camden.—THE NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE COOPER HOSPITAL held its monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. McNeary, Philadelphia, on the afternoon of March 3. Miss Jummel, secretary, was elected delegate to the state association, with Miss Steelman as alternate. After the business meeting a social hour was enjoyed with Mrs. McNeary, and a visit was made to the Orthopaedic Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia.—THE VISITING NURSE SOCIETY has added seven nurses to the staff in the past year, making 36, all graduates of good hospitals and all but three are registered nurses. Two new branches have been opened, one in North Philadelphia, the other in Wayne, making seven branches, beside the central office. During the past year, 7119 cases were treated and 80,887 visits made. In addition to the increasing demand during the year upon the services of the nurses along the old lines, the Children's Aid Society and Children's Bureau, which formerly employed their own nurse to inspect the homes in which they board out the children, now use the nurses from the society, paying them for each visit. This call for co-operation is particularly gratifying, as it is an expression of the growing cordiality of the relations between the various social agencies of the city, inevitably reducing duplication of work. Another important innovation has been the complete revision of the system of records, which makes it much easier for statisticians and others to gather reliable vital statistics. The superintendent, Margaret Lehmann, R.N., is taking a course of study in the Department of Nursing and Health, Columbia University. The acting superintendent, Elizabeth Stringer, received a diploma in 1912 from Teachers' College, Columbia University.

THE NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE WOMEN'S SOUTHERN HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL was organized in 1908 with twelve charter members. The object of the association is, advancement in nursing, mutual interest, benefit and cultivation of friendly feeling among the members, the forming of a code of ethics that will be recognized by the profession. Its aim is to endow a room in the hospital for members when ill. Each year a bazaar or entertainment has been given to raise the money to make an annual payment to the Board of Managers. It is hoped in a few years the required amount will be paid. Since moving to the new hospital building (July, 1912) the alumnae have furnished the room, also purchased a piano for the Nurses' Home. One of the first graduates, Miss M. R. Wightman, has been in the mission field of Salchaket, Alaska, for five years. She is now at home for a year's rest and gave a most interesting address at the February meeting. The work of the Visiting Nurse Association in

Darby, Pa., is being successfully carried on by Charlotte Carkran, R.N., of this school. A number of the members of the association are holding responsible hospital positions. The meetings are held the first Thursday of each month at 8 P.M. The business meeting is usually followed by an interesting address or a social evening. The greater number of the graduates are R.N.'s. This alumnae was one of the number contributing to the course of lectures on parliamentary law given by Mrs. John F. Lewis at the Philadelphia Club for Graduate Nurses. The registry board for nurses in the superintendent's office in the hospital was a long needed necessity and was purchased by the association about a year ago. It has been invaluable to both doctors and nurses, as the "off" and "on" signals indicate at a glance whether or not a nurse is available. The new home for nurses of this school was opened on April 1, 1913.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION has held well-attended monthly meetings throughout the winter. At the October and November meetings, Miss Milne and Miss Dunlop gave an account of the Cologne Congress, including the pilgrimage to Kaiserswerth, and gave some amusing incidents of their summer trip. At the December meeting, Ella Phillips Crandall addressed the members, her subject being "The Organization of the National Public Health Nurses' Association." This meeting was attended by many members of other associations. At the January meeting Mrs. Stanley Mylrae of Arabia gave an interesting account of Dr. and Mrs. Mylrae's hospital work there. At the February meeting, Miss Giles, president of the state association, talked on subjects of interest to nurses: the effect of registration, particularly on the small hospitals throughout the state, Red Cross work, almshouse work, the Nurses' Relief Fund, the Isabel Hampton Robb Memorial Fund, and the work and object of the state association. On February 21, the association gave a reception to the graduating class, which was well attended. The annual meeting—with election of officers—will take place in May. It has been decided to include the JOURNAL with the annual dues.

THE NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE JEWISH HOSPITAL held its annual meeting on April 1, in the nurses' home, with a large number present. Several new members were admitted; one resigned, to be married. It was with deep regret that the members were compelled to send out the ballots without the name of the president, Blanche Sulzbacher, but she declined renomination. The officers elected are: president, Ida Fretz; vice-presidents, Mary Graham, Henrietta Heiman; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Walter Pullinger; member executive committee, Mrs. L. Katzenberg. Mrs. Adolph Bothe was chosen delegate, and Mary Long, alternate to the convention of the American Nurses' Association. The president read her annual address, and the report of the secretary and treasurer which followed showed the association to be in good financial condition. The annual dinner and dance will be held on May 29. This is a reunion of the members and a form of greeting to the new graduates, who are the guests of the evening. A social hour followed the meeting.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA CLUB FOR GRADUATE NURSES, the lessons in parliamentary law given by Mrs. John Lewis of Buffalo, N. Y., were so instructive and interesting that the members of the class decided to have a drill every Thursday evening to which all nurses are invited. On April 1, Dr. Seneca Egbert, dean of the Medico-Chirurgical College, gave an excellent talk on "Hygiene and Public Health Nursing." Dr. Egbert said, if each nurse would help one family

clean up, great good would be done. On April 8, Dr. W. B. Fetterman, of Chestnut Hill, gave some new ideas in tuberculosis work.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE HOSPITAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, at the April meeting, appointed Elizabeth Beattie, R.N., and Sallie Slifar, R.N., delegates to the convention of the American Nurses' Association. One new member was accepted. The committee on the dance given on April 2 reported a good attendance and a good time. Gertrude Kirschbaum has succeeded Lottie Nagle as head of the social service work at St. Christopher's Hospital. The maternity department of the University Hospital has its own pulmotor, which is of great service.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL has ten young men taking a two years' course, to whom diplomas will be given when the course is completed. Miss C. McMenamen, a graduate of the school, has charge of the class.

THE NURSES' ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE PHILADELPHIA GENERAL HOSPITAL held its twentieth annual meeting on March 24 in the nurses' home, 78 members being present. Miss Van Thuyne presided. The memorial service for Miss Alice Fisher was held at 2.30 in the chapel. The president in her address of welcome reviewed principally work accomplished since the organization of the association, and dwelt on the good that can be done by the members as a body. Mary Lewis, treasurer of the "Alice Fisher Memorial Home" fund, reported on hand a total of \$2904.85, some pledges still unredeemed, and said donations would be received, and books might be seen at any time. A letter from Nellie M. Rennysan accepting her election as an honorary member of the association was read. Ida Arnold, assistant chief nurse at the hospital, gave a most interesting talk on "Social Service in Bellevue, New York," and voiced her hope that something on the same lines might very soon be begun here.

Election of officers for the ensuing year followed: president, Miss M. L. Van Thuyne re-elected; vice-presidents, Mary Lyman, Alethea Taylor; secretary, Mrs. Emilie M. Schneider, 2610 South 17 Street; treasurer, Mrs. S. M. Warmuth, re-elected; directors, Martha Lafferty, Elizabeth Lewis. While the ballots were being counted a luncheon was served.

The regular monthly meeting was held April 7 at the Nurses' Home with seventeen members present. The treasurer reported a total of \$93 made at the euchre and dance held in February. Nine nurses were elected to membership, one being reinstalled. An announcement was made by Lucy Annier that Laura Cochran, who for some years has managed the Club House, had retired, several other members had left to fill positions, and there being no one at the house to take charge, the case was referred to the alumnae association. A committee was appointed to visit the house, get an inventory of contents, and see whether it can be made self-supporting. It is hoped the younger nurses will co-operate with the committee and the remaining resident members, so that this house established eighteen years ago, and offering many advantages to the members, may be continued. On the findings of the committee will depend the attitude to be adopted by the alumnae association. The next meeting will be held on May 5.

York.—YORK HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL held graduating exercises on the afternoon of March 31, in the reception rooms of the nurses' home, for a class of five. The opening address and invocation were given by Rev. M. E. Swartz. Addresses were also given by Dr. M. J. McKinnon and by Hon. A. B. Farquhar, president of the board of directors, who awarded the diplomas, which were tied

with blue and white ribbons, the class colors. The class was one of the smallest that has graduated from the institution for years.

Harrisburg.—THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES OF THE HARRISBURG HOSPITAL held a regular meeting on December 4, when Dr. C. R. Phillips gave a lecture on the nurse's part in the fight against tuberculosis. In January a theatre party was held. At the February meeting, Dr. Carson Coover gave a talk on artificial feeding of infants. On March 5, a business meeting was held when, by a unanimous vote, it was decided that the association become a corporate contributor to the hospital. The printing of a bulletin was discussed.

Sunbury.—MARY E. KNESTER, graduate of the Lockhaven Hospital, and Anna E. Lay, graduate of the Williamsport Hospital, resigned their positions on the staff of the Mary Packer Hospital to accept positions in the Koch Tubercular Hospital, St. Louis.

Reading.—MARIE C. BETTIG, R.N., has resigned from her position at the Neversink Mountain Tuberculosis Sanatorium and will take a needed rest. The institution was opened three years ago and its fine organization is largely due to Miss Bettig's efforts. Her resignation is accepted with regret.

VIRGINIA

THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA held its annual meeting April 2 and 3 at Charlottesville, in Madison Hall, at the University of Virginia. There was a larger number than usual in attendance. Business was disposed of during the first meeting. Dr. Douglas Freeman of Richmond addressed the nurses in the afternoon on "Public Health Nursing." His valuable presentation of the subject was followed by an interesting discussion in which many of the nurses took part. On the following day the State Board of Examiners presented its report. A lively discussion of training-school standards and methods followed. The resignations were presented of Saidie Heath Cabaniss and Nannie J. Minor, both of the Nurses' Settlement, Richmond. They were accepted with regret, and a rising vote of thanks was given to these two women whose work has been of such importance to their profession. The report from the committee for the building of a cottage for tuberculous nurses at Catawba sounded so promising as to funds, that the committee was authorized to go to work at once on the building. It was decided to establish an endowment fund for sick nurses in order to make the work already begun of more permanent and far-reaching value. A chairman of a state committee was appointed to work for this fund, and was authorized to form other local committees at her discretion. A good many new members were enrolled, and the association adjourned to meet in Richmond during January or February. Celia Brian of Danville was elected president for the next year; Agnes I. Randolph of Richmond, secretary; Elizabeth Webb of Richmond, treasurer.

Miss Hurdley, superintendent of the University Hospital and chairman of the Arrangements Committee had arranged several very delightful entertainments for the nurses, among them a charming luncheon at the University Hospital. There was also an automobile trip to Monticello, the home of Jefferson.

Richmond.—ELISABETH COCKE, graduate of the Old Dominion Training School, and Nell K. Ewald, graduate of the Union Protestant Infirmary, Balti-

more, are opening this spring a private institution in the vicinity of Richmond, under the title of St. Christopher's Home and School for Backward and Nervous Children. A graduate of the training school at Vineland, N. J., will have charge of the vocational departments and the school will have installed all the most modern equipment for scientific training and work.

Alexandria.—THE ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS SOCIETY is keeping a visiting nurse in the field. Sarah E. Shotts, a graduate of Alexandria Hospital, holds the position and is doing most excellent work.

THE ALEXANDRIA HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL has arranged to give its pupils special training in eye, ear, and throat work at the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Washington, each nurse having four months' service.

WEST VIRGINIA

Wheeling.—THE OHIO COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held the regular monthly meeting at the North Wheeling Hospital on April 10. Eight members answered to roll call. Reports of committees were read, which included one of the flower committee having sent flowers to four nurses who were ill. The committee on the revision of the constitution and by-laws reported and with a few minor changes its suggestions were voted on and accepted. There being no programme the meeting was adjourned to meet at the regular time in May.

MARYLAND

THE MARYLAND STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSES will hold the next examination June 3, 4, 5, and 6, 1913, at 1211 Cathedral Street. All applications should be filed with the secretary before May 20.

ELIZABETH P. HURST, R.N., Secretary,
1211 Cathedral Street.

GEORGIA

THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE GEORGIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES will be held in Augusta, May 20, 21. The principal speakers will be Ella Phillips Crandall, secretary of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and Gertrude B. Knipp, executive secretary of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. All nurses in the state are invited to attend.

Augusta.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION OF AUGUSTA held its first annual meeting on March 25, with twenty-three members present. Mrs. Hartridge, the president, was in the chair. After routine business the president gave a résumé of the work done by the board in preparation for the state meeting and urged every member to do her share in making the convention a success. Miss Dendy, chairman of the Arrangement Committee, gave a brief outline of the arrangements. Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Mrs. A. C. Hartridge; vice-president, Janie Hall; secretary and treasurer, Mary A. Moran; directors, Misses E. R. Dendy, K. M. Gallagher, Minor, Dozier, and Sullivan. Mary A. Moran was re-elected registrar of the nurses' directory. After this the president gave a talk on the advisability of the association joining the Federation of Women's Clubs, and it was decided to do so. The president then requested four of the nurses to prepare papers to be read at the July meeting. Misses Livingston, Boone, Carter, and Cannon agreed to do this. Miss Hall suggested the advisability of maintaining a room for sick nurses at the new

City Hospital. It was decided that, at least for the present, the finances of the association would not permit such an arrangement. One new name was accepted, making a membership of 42.

Atlanta.—THE ATLANTA REGISTERED NURSES' CLUB, which was recently organized, is interested in various projects for civic betterment. It had a booth at the Pure Food Exhibit in March, it is working for a pure milk supply for the city, and is hoping to arrange a model nursery to demonstrate the proper feeding of infants and the care of milk.

Savannah.—THE REGISTERED NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its regular meeting on March 30, at Telfair Hospital. Arrangements were made to entertain the local physicians' wives and their visitors at the time of the State Medical Association convention, April 15-19, the Park View Sanitarium Alumnae Association co-operating in providing for a shore dinner.

LUCY MINNEGERODE, superintendent of Savannah Hospital, chairman of the local Red Cross committee, who has done so much to interest nurses in the Red Cross nursing service and in the broader scope of nursing activities leaves the city for a two months' leave of absence on May 24, and sails for England on May 31. The local association and her many nursing friends wish her *bon voyage*.

THE SAVANNAH FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS has appointed a sanitation committee, composed entirely of nurses, with Jane Van DeVrede, assistant to the city bacteriologist, as chairman.

ALABAMA

Birmingham.—THE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its eighth annual meeting on March 12, in the parlors of the Young Woman's Christian Association, when the following officers were elected: President, Linna H. Denny; vice-presidents, Annis E. Stay, Eunice McConnell; secretary and treasurer, Helen MacLean; Membership Committee, Emma DeShazo, Mrs. George Sanford, Julia Dainwood; Ways and Means Committee, Susie Erwin, Kathleen Kear, Annie Grosse; Sick Committee, Mattie Hinson, Vida Latimer, Johanna M. Bartens, Mary Allen, Lucille E. Dugan, Lula Wolfe; Visiting Committee, Mary B. Walker, Clifford Roberts, Kathleen Kear, Louise Shepherd, Mrs. Cook, Hattie Wilson; registrar, Rebecca Hale. The association has nearly 100 members. It is striving for state registration and hopes before long to have the Birmingham association the finest in the state. Miss Denny, the president, is a worker, and with her able assistants hopes to accomplish much during the coming year.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville.—THE DUVAL COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held at the DeSoto Sanitorium on March 14. The following officers were elected: president, Irene Foote; vice-presidents, Josephine Whidden, Mrs. Anderson; secretary, Eloise F. Richmond; corresponding secretary, Mary McAuliffe; treasurer, Mabel Ford; members of Executive Committee, Misses Broughton, Borden, Baker, Flanagan, Phelan, O'Brien. Meetings are to be held the last Friday of each month. The association is a branch of the state association, has the same interests, and works for it.

KENTUCKY

Louisville.—THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE JOHN N. NORTON INFIRMARY gave a very beautiful and enjoyable reception on April 9, in the nurses' home, to the graduating class, to Alice Gagg, who has recently been made superintendent, and to her staff of nurses. Miss Isaacs, president of the association, was assisted in receiving by Eliza Johnson, Mary Coady, and Elizabeth Robertson. Invitations were limited to graduates of the school, who enjoyed music, dancing, and the social hour, and who left with many good wishes for the new graduates and the new staff. Miss M. McFerran is surgical nurse, Miss Harlan night superintendent.

MISS STERNER has taken the position of head nurse at the Riverside Hospital, Paducah. Sarah Dock is acting superintendent.

THE LOUISVILLE AND CITY HOSPITAL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting at the nurses' home, when the following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Florence McClelland; vice-presidents, Miss Steilberg, Miss Riggs; recording secretary, Mary Foence; corresponding secretary, Myath McClelland; treasurer, Miss A. K. Bendeman; Membership Committee, Miss Baum; social, Miss Alexander; sick benefit, Miss O'Connor; programme, Miss Cain; auditor, Miss Fuhrman. The sick benefit fund was established with twelve members. A social hour followed.

OHIO

Dayton.—THE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES OF DAYTON AND VICINITY held its annual meeting in the nurses' home of the Miami Valley Hospital on March 18, Almira Morgan, the president, in the chair. Fourteen members were present. The registrar's report showed that 43 calls had been received during the month, 39 of which were filled. Four new members were accepted. The remainder of the hour was given to a paper on state registration by Crete Zorn. A future home or club for nurses is being discussed.

Cleveland.—THE ISABEL HAMPTON ROBB MEMORIAL CLUB has chosen Nell Browning as an assistant to Miss Beatle.

RED CROSS NURSES who were called to active service at Dayton were: Florence Walker, Grace Bentley, Misses Davenspike, Volk, Spieth, Duffy, Florence Munro, Alice C. Beatle, Anna Gladwin, Mrs. McKee, Misses Hill and Schlobaum, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Bowman, Misses Sitzestock and Wayne.

MICHIGAN

THE MICHIGAN STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF NURSES will hold an examination for state registration at Grace Hospital, Detroit, June 10, 11 and 12, 1913, and at the Union Benevolent Association Hospital, Grand Rapids, on June 17, 18 and 19, 1913. Only graduate nurses from an approved training school are eligible to take the examination. R. L. Dixon, M.D., Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION holds its ninth annual convention at Muskegon, at the Woman's Club, April 30, May 1 and 2, with the following programme:

April 30, 10 A.M.: Registration, payment of dues, meeting of Executive Board. 2 P.M.: Invocation; address of welcome, Hon. John Q. Ross; response, Carrie Vanderwater, superintendent Grace Hospital Training School, Detroit; reports; president's address. Automobile ride. Luncheon at Hackley Hospital.

8 P.M.: "Mental Hygiene," Elnora Thomson, Chicago; "Problems of Small Hospitals," Ida Barrett, superintendent Union Benevolent Hospital, Grand Rapids.

May 1, 9.30 A.M.: Business; reports, parliamentary law drill. 2 P.M.: Red Cross report, Mrs. Gretter, Detroit; "State Registration and Training-School Inspection," Mary C. Wheeler, Chicago; "Private Duty Nursing, Its Problems and Responsibilities," Katharine DeWitt, Rochester, N. Y. 8 P.M.: Reception and musicale.

May 2, 10 A.M.: Business and reports. 2 P.M.: Business and election of officers.

Cadillac.—THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF MERCY HOSPITAL held its second meeting at the hospital on February 24. It was decided that the annual fees should be \$1.00; that meetings should be held every three months; that the annual meeting should be held early in each year, in January, if possible, to be followed by a banquet; all alumnae members to be registered nurses in the state of Michigan, and to become members of the state association as soon as possible; every member to be a subscriber to some nursing journal; indiscretion on the part of any member to be dealt with at a special meeting, a majority vote being necessary for expulsion; all members to attend the state association meetings when possible; new members to be accepted on six months' probation. One new member was accepted on probation. A copy of the proceedings of each meeting is to be sent by the secretary to each absent member.

Kalamazoo.—THE KALAMAZOO GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its annual meeting on February 2, when the following officers were elected: president, Edith Cowie; vice-presidents, Mrs. Hogan, Mabel Rose; secretary, Jennie Brower; treasurer, Effie Pierce. Edith M. Cowie, graduate of Grace Hospital, Detroit, has been appointed superintendent of Bronson Hospital, in this city.

Detroit.—THE WAYNE COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION, at its March meeting, had an address by Rabbi Franklin on "Orthodox Jewish Customs"; in April, Professor Griffith gave an address on art.

WISCONSIN

THE WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held a meeting in La Crosse, April 1. Sufficient members with proxies were present to transact business. Miss Haswell called the meeting to order at 9.45 in the morning. The particular business before the meeting was the report of the committee on the amendments to the constitution and by-laws. This was read and accepted. The amendments provide for affiliation of county or district organizations with the state association, providing for two kinds of membership, individual and organization. Individual members must be registered nurses; organization members must belong to an organization whose members are eligible to state registration. Individual members may vote on all questions; organizations have one vote for five members. Individual membership fees and dues to be two dollars and three dollars. Organization dues one dollar per capita. Changing the constitution in this way made it impossible to still include the JOURNAL in the dues, but it is hoped with the increased membership, the JOURNAL subscriptions will increase in proportion. Letters were read from the Phipps Institute and Annie Durand Hospital in regard to post-graduate work. Miss Haswell was chosen as delegate to the national convention at Atlantic City, Miss Daystch as alternate. The delegate was empowered to pledge \$100.00 in

any way she thought would be best. In the afternoon the members had the very great pleasure of having Miss Ahrens of Chicago with them. She read a most interesting and instructive paper by Mrs. Smith, of Cleveland, on nurses' registries, then told most interestingly of nurses' clubs, why they were so much needed and in what way they did the most good. Miss Ahrens spoke of the Red Cross work and of the members who had responded to the call from Illinois and Wisconsin and urged nurses to become Red Cross nurses. Then a word or two was said about the JOURNAL and how the members could each help to make it a most representative publication. Dr. Edward Evans, of La Crosse, welcomed the association to the city and congratulated the members upon having such an organization, also congratulated the whole nursing profession upon the wonderful spirit of toleration and charity it develops. He also said that our profession calls for women of education and refinement more than any other because of the various calls for help in the conservation of human life and preventive medicine. Miss Ahrens and Dr. Evans were both extended most hearty thanks. The members were only sorry every nurse in the state could not be present. Eau Claire extended an invitation to the association to hold its next meeting there.

ILLINOIS

Chicago.—THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION was reorganized at a meeting held March 26, at the residence of Harriet Fulmer. Marie T. Phelan spoke on the advantages of organization.

THE POST GRADUATE HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION was reorganized at a meeting held at the home of Harriet Fulmer on the evening of March 27. Flora M. Glenn spoke on the advantages of organization.

THE ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION OF THE ILLINOIS TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held a meeting on March 4, at which papers were read on "Nursing of Sick Children," by Miss Burks, of the Children's Memorial Hospital, and by Dr. F. F. Kitzing on "Tubercular Meningitis in Infants." The senior class of the training school gave a demonstration at the County Hospital on April 11. The annual meeting of the association will be held on May 6. Helen M. Greene, class of 1909, is visiting nurse and probation officer in Ravenna, Ohio. Nettie M. Fitch, class of 1912, has been appointed assistant preliminary instructor at the training school.

ALICE GAGGS, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, has resigned her position as superintendent of nurses at Christ Hospital, Topeka, to accept a similar position at the John N. Norton Memorial Infirmary, Louisville. Miss McFerren goes with her as surgical nurse.

THE CHICAGO HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL ALUMNÆ ASSOCIATION met at the home of Hazel Robison on March 26, with a good attendance, Miss Beasen presiding. The members promptly responded to an assessment, and the treasurer was able to give a good report. Miss Freer was elected delegate to the American Nurses' Association convention. As many of the members are engaged in public health work, the meetings have been held alternately, afternoons and evenings, which has proven very satisfactory. Alma E. Hall, class of 1900, has left for an extended trip abroad. Mae Middleton is able to resume her duties as head nurse of the social welfare department of Sears, Roebuck & Co. after having broken her ankle in January. Mary Logan has returned to the city for private duty.

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL will hold commencement exercises at the hospital on the evening of May 1 for a class of eleven nurses.

Peoria (Corrected Notice).—THE STATE EXAMINATION FOR REGISTERED NURSES was held on February 25 and 26, at the Y. W. C. A. Building, by Misses Wheeler and Henderson, of Chicago. There were seven applicants, four of whom were graduates of the J. C. Proctor Hospital. Misses Feihl, Freidinger, Buckwalter, and Smith, having met the requirements, are now registered nurses.

INDIANA

THE INDIANA STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION AND EXAMINATION OF NURSES will hold an examination for the registration of nurses, at Indianapolis, in the State Capitol, May 28 and 29, 1913. EDNA HUMPHREY, R.N., Secretary.

Indianapolis.—THE PROTESTANT DEACONESS HOSPITAL will hold the nurses' graduating exercises on May 15, in the assembly room of the nurses' home. The address to the class will be given by Governor Ralston. There are eighteen members in the class. A reception to their friends will follow the exercises. Miss Murdock, superintendent of nurses, entertained the officers of the hospital and training school and the graduating class at Benedict's Tearoom, April 3. Nina Lane has been made night superintendent in place of Nellie Witt, resigned.

THE CITY HOSPITAL NURSES' GRADUATING EXERCISES will be held in the Clinic Hall on May 16. The address will be given by Dr. Norman Jobs, a former superintendent. Dr. Ford, president of the Health Board, will present the diplomas to twelve graduates. The class dance will be in Brenneke's Parlors on May 19. Theresa Sweetman, class of 1912, is chief nurse at the National Military Home in Danville, Ill., following Miss LaMar, resigned.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL will hold graduating exercises in the last week of May.

IOWA

THE IOWA STATE ASSOCIATION will hold its convention in Des Moines, May 1 and 2.

ARKANSAS

THE BILL FOR STATE REGISTRATION which has recently become a law reads as follows:

AN ACT TO BE ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS; TO CREATE A BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS FOR ARKANSAS; TO REQUIRE THE EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF THOSE DESIRING TO PRACTICE IN THE STATE AS REGISTERED NURSES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS AGAINST THIS ACT."

Be It Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas:

SECTION 1. That a board to be known as The Board of Nurse Examiners for Arkansas is hereby created and established. Said board shall be composed of six (6) members, to be appointed by the Governor of the state as hereinafter provided, four (4) of whom shall be graduate, trained nurses, and two (2) of whom shall be physicians.

Within thirty (30) days after the taking effect of this Act, the Arkansas Graduate Nurses' Association shall, through its president and secretary, submit to the Governor a list containing the names of six (6) physicians of good

standing in this state, and the names of twelve (12) graduate, trained nurses. Each nurse, whose name shall thus be submitted, shall be at least twenty-three (23) years of age, of good moral character, a graduate from a training school connected with a general hospital or sanitarium of good standing where not less than a two (2) years' course is given in the wards, and shall have had not less than three (3) years' actual practice in the profession.

From the list so submitted, the Governor shall, within thirty (30) days after the receipt thereof, appoint one (1) physician and two (2) nurses to hold offices on the said board for two (2) years from May 1, 1913, and one (1) physician and two (2) nurses to hold offices on said board for four (4) years from May 1, 1913. Thereafter, every second year, and during the month of April just prior to the expiration of the respective terms of office, the Governor shall appoint as successors thereto one (1) physician and two (2) nurses to hold offices on said board for four (4) years, said appointments to be made from lists, submitted by the said Arkansas Graduate Nurses' Association, of not less than three nominations for each office, *provided*, that the nurses whose names shall hereafter be placed in nomination by the said association shall be registered and licensed under the provisions of this Act, and shall in all other respects fulfil the requirements herein set forth.

SEC. 2. Vacancies occurring on said board shall be filled for the unexpired terms by appointments to be made by the Governor from like nominations to be furnished him by the said association, *provided*, that if said nominations are not submitted within thirty (30) days after the vacancy occurs the Governor may appoint as a successor to such office on said Board such person, fulfilling the above requirements, as to him seems best.

SEC. 3. The members of the said board shall, before entering upon the duties of said office, take the oath prescribed by the Constitution for state officers, and shall file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall thereupon issue to such person so appointed a certificate of such appointment.

SEC. 4. The members of the board shall, within thirty (30) days after their appointment, organize by electing one of their number as president of the board, and another as secretary, who shall also be the treasurer of said board. The officers so elected shall hold offices for a period of one (1) year, or until their successors are elected and have qualified. The election of officers thereafter shall be held annually in the month of May, and in case of a vacancy in either of said offices the board shall, within forty (40) days after the vacancy occurs, elect one of its members to fill said office till the next regular election, *provided*, that in case no such election be held within the time stated the Governor shall appoint a member of said board to such office for the unexpired term.

SEC. 5. The secretary shall certify to the Governor after each election the names of the officers elected, and shall also notify the Governor in case of a vacancy on said board or in the office of president. In case of a vacancy in the office of secretary the president shall certify the fact to the Governor, and in like manner shall certify to the Governor the name of the person chosen by the board to fill said office, if one be so chosen.

SEC. 6. The secretary shall keep a record of the minutes of the meetings of said board, and a record of the names of all persons making application for registration under the provisions of this Act, together with the action of the board thereon. The secretary shall also keep a roll of the names of all nurses

who have been registered and licensed by said board to practise the profession under this Act. Said records shall at all reasonable times be open for public inspection.

SEC. 7. All fees for the examination, registration and licensing of nurses hereunder shall be paid to the treasurer of the board, who shall issue receipts therefor, and the same shall be deposited by said treasurer quarterly in the treasury of the state, and there credited to and designated for the use of the said Board of Nurse Examiners for Arkansas. The secretary shall make a good and sufficient bond unto the state of Arkansas for the faithful performance of such duties as may be required of him or her as secretary and treasurer of said board, in a sum and with such security as the board shall deem proper.

SEC. 8. The compensation of the members of said board shall be at the rate of five (\$5.00) dollars per day, for each day actually engaged in attending meetings of said board, *provided*, that the secretary may receive such extra compensation for services rendered as the board shall deem reasonable, which amount, however, shall not exceed the sum of three hundred (\$300.00) dollars per annum.

SEC. 9. All salaries of members and officers of said board, and all other expenses, proper and necessary in the opinion of the board to the discharge of its duties under and to enforce this Act, shall be paid out of such funds as shall be deposited by said secretary and treasurer of the board in the treasury of the state for the use of said board, upon warrants of the Auditor of the State, issued upon the requisition of the president, and attested by the secretary under the seal of said board, *provided*, that no salary or expense of said board shall ever be paid out of any fund or funds of the state.

SEC. 10. During the month of April each year the president and secretary shall file with the Governor a complete report of the actions of the board, and shall likewise, annually, in the month of April, file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified list of the names of all persons who have been registered and licensed to practise the profession under the provisions of this Act. The treasurer shall also during the month of April each year file with the Governor and the office of the Secretary of State a certified statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year.

SEC. 11. The board is authorized to make suitable by-laws for carrying out its duties under the provisions of this Act, to fix the time for holding its regular meetings for the examination of applicants, to have an official seal, which shall bear the words, "The Board of Nurse Examiners for Arkansas."

SEC. 12. The certificate of the secretary of said board under said seal shall be accepted in the courts of the state as the best evidence as to the minutes of said board, and shall likewise be accepted in the courts of this state as the best evidence as to the registration or non-registration of any person under the requirements of this Act.

SEC. 13. It shall be the duty of the board to meet regularly once in every six months, for the purpose of examining applicants, and special meetings for examinations shall be called by the secretary upon the written request of three members of said board. Four members shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of said board. Notice of the meetings for the purpose of examining applicants shall be given at least thirty (30) days prior thereto by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the state, and in a nurses'

journal. The secretary shall, not less than ten days prior to the date of said meetings, also mail a written or printed notice of such meetings to each applicant whose name shall have been properly filed with said secretary, and no applicant shall be examined, or issued a certificate or license, unless said applicant's name shall have been filed with said secretary not less than fifteen (15) days before the date of said examination.

SEC. 14. The board shall have power to revoke any certificate, or license, issued in accordance with this Act, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the entire board, for gross incompetence, dishonesty, habitual intemperance, or any other act derogatory to the morals or standing of the nursing profession, *provided*, that before any certificate, or license, shall be revoked, the holder thereof shall be given at least thirty (30) days' notice in writing of the charge or charges against him or her, and of the time and place of the hearing and determining of such charge or charges, at which time and place he or she shall be allowed to be heard with witnesses. Said notice may be given by personal service, or by registered mail, in which latter case, the signed return receipt card shall be accepted as evidence of service. The president and secretary of the board are authorized to administer oaths to persons giving testimony at such hearings, and no evidence shall be received at such hearings except it be under oath.

SEC. 15. Upon the revocation of any certificate, or license, by the board, as outlined in the preceding section, the secretary shall strike the name of such person from the records of said board, and shall note the revocation, together with the time of and the cause for same, upon the record. The board is authorized to recall and cancel the certificate, or license, of any person whose name shall have thus been stricken from the records of the board, and may employ such means for securing the return of the same as the circumstances warrant. The secretary is authorized to furnish certified copies of the records of the board as to the registration or non-registration, or the cancellation of the certificate, or license, of any person, to the secretary of a similar board in another state, upon the written request for the same.

SEC. 16. All persons desiring to practise professional nursing in this state shall make application to said board in the manner provided by this Act and the by-laws or rules of said board, and shall deposit with the secretary at the time of making application for registration the sum of five (\$5.00) dollars, as an examination fee, which shall in no case be returned, whether the examination be passed or not, but in case the applicant passes the examination to the satisfaction of the board then no further fee will be charged for registration.

SEC. 17. Before any person, except those herein specifically excepted, shall be given a certificate, or license, to practise professional nursing in this state, such person shall be required to undergo an examination to be given by said board touching applicant's qualifications as a graduate nurse, and shall pass the same to the satisfaction of the majority of said board. The examination to be given such applicants by said board shall be of such character as to determine the fitness of said applicant to practise professional nursing as contemplated in this Act, and shall be upon the following subjects: practical nursing, surgical nursing, obstetrical nursing, hygiene, contagion, diet cooking, materia medica, anatomy, physiology, gynecology, care of children and urinary analysis, genito-urinary being also given to male nurses. If the result of the examination be satisfactory to a majority of the board, the president and secretary

shall sign and issue to such applicant a certificate to that effect, which said certificate shall license the holder thereof to practise professional nursing in this state as a registered nurse. If the applicant fails to pass the examination he or she may take a second examination at the next regular meeting of the board without being required to pay an additional fee, but in no case shall more than two examinations be given an applicant upon the payment of one fee.

SEC. 18. After May 1, 1914, all applicants, except the undergraduate nurses now in training hereinafter mentioned, shall be required to be at least nineteen (19) years of age, and shall possess a literary education equivalent to the course given in the eighth grade of the public schools of the state.

SEC. 19. All graduate nurses who are engaged in nursing at the time of the passage of this Act, or who have been so engaged within five years prior thereto and who shall show to the satisfaction of the board that he or she is of good moral character, and was graduated from a training school connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving a two years' general training course, and who in other respects meets the requirements of this Act, shall be entitled to be registered and given a certificate, or license, without examination, *provided*, that written application to be so registered and licensed be filed by such person with the secretary of said board within ninety (90) days after the organization of the board, said application to be accompanied by an affidavit, setting out applicant's preparatory training and experience, and a deposit of five (\$5.00) dollars as a registration fee.

SEC. 20. Any registered nurse from any other state, where the laws with reference to professional nursing are up to the standard set out in this Act, who shall show to the satisfaction of the board that he or she is registered in such other state and a graduate from a hospital training school where the standard of training and instruction shall meet the requirements prescribed by said board, who shall otherwise be qualified under the provisions of this Act, and any nurse who shall have served in the army or navy of the United States, and shall have been honorably discharged therefrom, shall be entitled to be registered without examination, upon the payment of the registration fee herein mentioned, application having been made in the manner prescribed by the rules or by-laws of said board.

SEC. 21. All undergraduate nurses who are now in training in the wards of a general hospital or sanitarium of this state where a two years' course of systematic instruction is given, and shall hereafter graduate therefrom, and shall possess the other qualifications prescribed in this Act, shall be entitled to be registered and licensed without examination, *provided*, that they shall make application to said board, in the manner herein outlined for graduate nurses, within ninety (90) days after their graduation.

SEC. 22. Every person receiving a certificate, or license, from said board shall have such certificate, or license, recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such person resides, and shall pay to such clerk the sum of fifty cents for recording the same.

SEC. 23. Any person who shall have complied with the provisions of this Act, and shall have received a certificate, or license, from said board, shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and shall be entitled to append the letters "R.N." to his or her name. No other person shall assume or use such title, or use the abbreviation "R.N.," or any other letters to indicate that he or she is a trained, graduate or registered nurse.

SEC. 24. When any person shall append the letters "R.N." to his or her name, or shall use other letters, figures, or signs to indicate that he or she is a trained, graduate, or registered nurse, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of practising the profession as a trained, graduate or registered nurse within the meaning of this Act.

SEC. 25. It shall be unlawful for any person to practise professional nursing in this state, as a trained, graduate or registered nurse, without first complying with the provisions of this Act and receiving from said board of nurse examiners for Arkansas the certificate, or license, herein provided for.

SEC. 26. It shall be unlawful for any person, not having the certificate, or license, in this Act mentioned, to advertise to the public as a nurse, or to allow his or her name to be placed on a public record or list in a drug store, or in the office of a physician, or elsewhere, as a nurse, unless such advertisement, or list, or record, shall also state that such nurse, or persons, are not registered.

SEC. 27. It shall be unlawful for any drug store proprietor, physician or other person to publicly keep a record or list of the names of nurses, not registered and licensed as herein provided, unless such list or record shall also state that such nurses or persons are "not registered."

SEC. 28. The violation of any of the provisions of section 26, 27 or 28 of this Act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and any person found guilty thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$25.00 or more than \$250.00, for each offense.

SEC. 29. This Act shall not be construed to affect or apply to or prevent the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family, or to any person nursing the sick for hire who does not in any way advertise, assume, charge, or claim to be a registered, graduate or trained nurse, or to registered nurses, residents of other states, who visit this state as companions or nurses for residents of other states, temporarily sojourning here, or to registered nurses from other states called to attend cases in this state by physicians of this state.

SEC. 30. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists. Therefore, this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

THE ARKANSAS STATE GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION was organized last November at a meeting held in Little Rock. The officers are: president, Mrs. F. W. Aydlett, Little Rock; vice-presidents, Kate Dillon, Little Rock, May Hutchins, Batesville, Edna Baker, Hot Springs; recording secretary, Menia Tye, Fort Smith; corresponding secretary, Mrs. H. E. Waller, Little Rock; treasurer, Hal Eppes, Little Rock.

THE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS appointed by Governor Oldham is as follows: Mrs. F. W. Aydlett, Little Rock, four years; Mrs. H. E. Waller, Searcy, four years, Dr. Ida J. Brooks, Little Rock, four years; Menia S. Tye, Fort Smith, two years; Dr. St. Cloud Cooper, two years; Belle McKnight, Pine Bluff, two years.

Little Rock.—THE PULASKI COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION has opened a directory for nurses, the first of its kind in the state.

NORTH DAKOTA

THE NORTH DAKOTA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its second annual meeting at the Civic Centre Club, Fargo, April 23 and 24. The full report will appear in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

University.—THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA opens June 23 and continues for six weeks, until August 1. The course for graduate nurses offered this year will be the same as last: dietetics, invalid cookery and bacteriology. Chemistry, psychology and sociology are also suggested for those who desire to improve their education. Two of the training schools of the state are planning to send their senior pupils, since it is impossible to arrange for the above suggested courses with the educational institutions in their communities. Conferences will also be held for those who are engaged in executive work. Topics pertaining to hospital management and training school work will be discussed. Three of the five students that took the course last summer are planning to return this year for further study. The expense for the six weeks need not exceed \$60.00, unless the student desires to increase it. The work is pleasant, the climate delightfully cool, and the campus at its best at this time. Bertha Erdmann is the director of the Course for Nurses.

Grand Forks.—THE GRAND FORKS COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held its usual monthly meeting in the Y.W.C.A. parlors March 11. The roll call showed only a few nurses present, this being an unusually busy time. The registrar's report showed a greater demand on the registry for nurses than in any previous year. Bertha Erdmann read a letter on rural nursing from Miss Clements; she also suggested that the association should soon have a local committee on Red Cross nursing service. It was interesting to all present to see the badge worn by a newly-enrolled Red Cross nurse. Miss L. Slatterbek, graduate of St. John's Hospital, Fargo, after faithful work, resigned her position as registrar, which office is now held by Emily H. Orr, R.N., whose address is 816 Chestnut Street. Following the meeting musical selections were rendered by Miss Newans. Then came the *pièce de résistance* in a paper entitled "An Interesting Case of Typhoid in the Country," by Emma Long, R.N. A discussion followed. Judging from the registrar's report this would seem a good opportunity for well-trained nurses wishing to come to North Dakota. Application for membership should be sent to Emma Long, R.N., 716 Chestnut Street, Grand Forks, N. D.

The April meeting of the Association was held on the eighth, in the same place, with six nurses present. Miss Erdmann presided in the absence of Miss McCulloch. The registrar's report showed again the need of more nurses on the registry's list. Following the routine business Mrs. Sprague, city inspector of foods, gave a talk on "Foods and Food Inspection." This was open to the public.

THE RED CROSS NURSING SERVICE COMMITTEE held its first meeting on April 9, in the registrar's room, five members being present. This committee has been recently appointed by the state committee, its members being: Emily H. Orr, chairman, Louisa Pakenbusch, secretary, Emma Long, Ludvika Slatterbek, Minnie Traynor, Marie C. Hansen, and Mrs. Criles.

NEBRASKA

THE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will hold examinations for state registration on May 5 and 6 in Omaha, and on May 7 and 8 in Lincoln.

Omaha.—A TORNADO struck the city on March 23, Easter Sunday, at 6.50 P.M., passing through the residential portion of the city, traversing the wealthier section as well as that occupied by those of comfortable circumstances, and the poorer class. Fire broke out in the wreckage in twenty places and in spite of

difficulties in going from one fire to another, through debris, all of these were put out within three hours. The number injured was 322; killed, 139; homeless, 2179. Federal troops from Fort Omaha were in charge and controlled the situation until morning, when the local militia was called to assist.

The stricken territory was divided into six districts and a census immediately taken. These districts became the basis of all relief work, in charge of prominent business men. The Auditorium was thrown open as a central relief station and made a depot to which all contributions were sent and from which supplies were distributed. There was also established there a free dormitory for the homeless. The hospitals were quickly filled during the night with the most seriously injured, and first-aid assistance was given in the wrecked homes or on the street by physicians of the city and available nurses. On Monday morning, the visiting nurses' association, with the Red Cross nurses, three nurses from Lincoln, three from Des Moines, Iowa, and other volunteer nurses from Omaha, controlled the nursing field. A Red Cross nurse worked from each relief station. Seven Red Cross nurses responded to a call for duty.

Two of the Methodist Hospital nurses' homes were entirely destroyed, while the other was slightly damaged. Flora Cassell, a junior nurse, was the only one seriously injured. She died later.

WISE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL formally opened its new nurses' home on April 13.

Lincoln.—ANNA M. JOHNSON, Augustana Hospital, Chicago, has accepted a position as superintendent of nurses at the Tabitha Home and Lutheran Hospital.

KANSAS

THE BILL FOR REGISTRATION OF NURSES was introduced into both houses of the legislature on January 16; passed the House, January 23; passed the Senate, February 6; was signed by the Governor February 8, and became a law on February 12. The text is as follows:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE EXAMINATION, REGISTRATION AND REGULATION OF TRAINED NURSES, AND PRESCRIBING PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION THEREOF.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

SECTION 1. That upon taking effect of this Act the Governor shall appoint a board of examiners, four of whom shall be graduated nurses appointed from a list of 20 nominated by the Kansas State Association of Nurses, together with the secretary of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination, constitute a board for the examination of trained nurses. Such appointees shall be chosen from the actual residents of the state, and, except the registered physician from nurses who are actively engaged in nursing, and who have graduated from reputable training schools giving a two years' course of training, who have served in hospitals of good standing having a charter and who have had five years' experience in nursing. The four persons so appointed shall be appointed in two classes as follows: Two shall be appointed to hold office for two years and two shall be appointed to hold office for four years, beginning with the first day of July, 1913, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and thereafter the Governor shall appoint on or before the first day of July in every odd numbered year persons qualified as aforesaid, in each class, to hold office for four years from the first day of July, next ensuing. Each member of said board shall take and subscribe the oath prescribed by law for state officers, which

oath shall be filed with the Secretary of State. In the event the appointment of the successor is not made on the expiration of the term of any member, such member of said board shall hold office until such successor is duly appointed and qualified. The Governor shall fill vacancies occasioned by death or otherwise, and may remove any member for the continued neglect of duties required by this Act. Vacancies in said board shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of this Act for the establishment of the original board, and persons appointed to fill vacancies shall be selected from registered nurses and shall hold office during the unexpired portion of the term for which their predecessors were appointed.

SECTION 2. The members of said board shall meet on the first Tuesday in July, 1913, at Topeka, and shall elect a president, vice-president and secretary from their own number, each of whom shall hold his or her respective office for two years. The board shall adopt rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Act, to govern its proceedings, and shall have a seal, of which the secretary shall have the care and custody. The secretary shall have the power and authority to administer oaths. He or she shall keep a record of all proceedings of the board, including a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this Act, which shall be open at all reasonable times to public scrutiny. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Said board shall hold one regular meeting in each year and such additional meetings at such times and places as it may determine. Notices of such meetings shall be published in the official state paper and in the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING at least 30 days previous to such meeting. The secretary shall give to the state treasurer a bond for the faithful discharge of his or her duties in the penal sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000.00), with one or more sufficient sureties to be approved by the Governor.

SECTION 3. On and after the first day of July, 1913, all persons engaged in the practice of professional nursing and all who may wish to begin the same in the state, except as hereinafter provided, shall make application to said board to be registered and to be furnished a certificate of registration. This registration and certificate shall be granted to such applicants as shall give satisfactory proof of being twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and of having received the equivalent of a common school education. Each applicant shall comply with at least one of the following conditions: WITHOUT EXAMINATION.—First, the applicant shall be registered and shall receive a certificate of registration without examination, if he or she shall present a diploma issued before July 1, 1913, by a training school connected with a general hospital, state hospital, sanatorium or special hospital holding a charter, where a two years' course of training is required with systematic instruction in the hospitals, or from one or more general hospitals of good standing, supplying a systematic training corresponding to the above standard. Second, the applicant shall be registered and receive a certificate thereof without examination if he or she shall have a diploma from a training school connected with the general hospital, sanatorium, or special hospital, giving a two years' training and having a charter. Third, the applicant shall be registered and given a certificate after July 1, 1913, who shall present to the board a certified copy of or certificate of registration or license from another state of the union, where the requirements for registration shall be deemed by said board to be equivalent to those of this act, upon payment of the usual fee for certificate thereof. Fourth, after July 1, 1913,

the applicant shall be registered and given a certificate thereof if he or she shall have a diploma from a training school connected with a hospital holding a charter requiring a two years' course of training with systematic instruction in a general hospital, state hospital, sanatorium or special hospital in good standing, and upon passing such examination before the board at such time and place as it may designate and in accordance with the rules prescribed by the board, which rules shall be furnished from time to time to any hospital, sanatorium, or special hospital applying therefor.

SECTION 4. Every applicant for registration shall pay a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) upon filing the application. Upon receiving a certificate of registration the person to whom it is issued shall cause a copy thereof to be filed with the county clerk of the county in which such person resided, accompanied with an affidavit of his or her identity as the person to whom the same was issued, and his or her place of residence at the time of examination and registration. The nurse shall be prepared whenever requested to show his or her certificate of registration. The county clerk shall charge fifty cents for registering such certificate.

SECTION 5. It shall be the duty of the secretary of said board to file with the Secretary of State on or before the first days of the months of January, April, July and October in each year a list of all certificates of registration issued by said board during the preceding quarterly period, with the names and residences of the persons to whom such certificate has been issued. The members of said board shall each receive the compensation of five dollars (\$5.00) per day for each day actually and necessarily engaged in the performance of the duties of their office, which, together with all other legitimate expenses incurred in the performance of such duties shall be paid from fees received by the board under the provisions of this Act, and no part of the expenses of said board shall at any time be paid out of the state treasury. All moneys in excess of per diem allowance and other expenses shall be held by the secretary of said board as a special fund for meeting the expenses of said board, and such board shall submit to the Governor a report of its proceedings, verified by the president and secretary thereof, on or before the fifteenth day of December of each year, together with an account of moneys received and disbursed by them in pursuance of this Act. The secretary shall receive extra compensation at the rate of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per annum, payable quarterly.

SECTION 6. A trained nurse within the meaning of this Act is one who for hire or reward nurses, attends, and administers to the sick or afflicted and who has a diploma from a chartered training school and who, under the terms of this Act, is entitled to receive a certificate of registration.

SECTION 7. Any person who shall have complied with the provisions of this Act and received a certificate of registration shall be styled and known as a registered nurse, and be entitled to append the letters "R.N." to his or her name.

SECTION 8. Any persons violating the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty or more than two hundred dollars and it shall be the duty of the respective prosecutors of the pleas of the counties of this state to prosecute violation of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION 9. Any person who shall swear falsely in any affidavit or oral testimony made or given by virtue of the provisions of this Act for the regulations of said board of registration shall be guilty of perjury.

SECTION 10. When any person shall append the letters "R.N." or shall

use any other letter, figures, or sign to indicate that he or she is a registered nurse, it shall be *prima facie* evidence of practising professional nursing as a registered or trained nurse within the meaning of this Act.

SECTION 11. This Act shall not apply to the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or by members of the family, nor to any person nursing the sick for hire who shall not in any way assume to be a registered or trained nurse; nor shall it be construed to interfere in any manner with religious communities having charge of hospitals or caring for the sick in their own homes.

SECTION 12. Said board shall have the power to revoke any certificate issued by said board in accordance with the provisions of this Act and for the following causes: gross incompetency, violations of the provisions of this Act or any thing derogatory to the morals or standing of the profession of nursing as may be determined by the board. Provided that such revocation shall be made only upon the specific charges in writing under oath, filed with the secretary, and by a majority vote of the whole board, a certified copy of such charges and thirty days' notice of the hearing of the same having been personally served upon the holder of such certificate. Said board shall be authorized to furnish a list of the names and addresses of those whose certificates have been revoked to the board of examiners of other states upon the written request of such board.

SECTION 13. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the official state paper.

TEXAS

THE TEXAS STATE BOARD OF NURSE EXAMINERS will hold an examination for registration, May 7 and 8, 1913, at St. Paul's Sanitarium, Dallas, beginning at 10 A.M. All applications must be sent to the secretary fifteen days prior to this date.

C. L. SHACKFORD, R.N.

[This notice was received too late for insertion in the April JOURNAL.—Ed.]

Galveston.—ANNA L. GREER, John Sealy Hospital, class of 1911, is doing hospital work in Kwangju, Korea, Asia, under the Presbyterian Board of Missions.

SYLVIA TELLIER, class of 1912, University of Texas School for Nurses, has charge of the operating room at the John Sealy Hospital.

Clarendon.—ELLEN SWENSON, class of 1911, University of Texas School for Nurses, is superintendent of Adair Hospital, with Ella McCord as assistant.

Temple.—LUCY BRUNSON, who for several years has been superintendent of the King's Daughters' Hospital, has resigned and is doing private nursing in Houston.

MONTANA

THE BILL FOR STATE REGISTRATION passed both houses of the legislature, and was signed by Governor Stewart on March 3, 1913. The text is as follows:

A BILL FOR AN ACT ENTITLED: "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSES; PROVIDING THAT THE GOVERNOR MAY ISSUE A LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE PROFESSION OF NURSING THE SICK AND FIXING PENALTIES FOR ANY VIOLATION OF THIS ACT."

Be It Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana:

SECTION 1. The Governor of the state of Montana shall have the power, and it shall be his duty, to issue a license, or certificate for registration to any

person practising the profession of nursing the sick, upon the recommendation of the board of examiners of nursing, said board to be appointed as hereinafter provided for.

SECTION 2. The Governor of the state of Montana shall, within ninety days after the passage and approval of this Act, designate and appoint five persons who shall constitute the board of examination for nurses. Said board shall consist of five members, and shall be appointed by the Governor from the membership of the Montana State Association of Graduated Nurses, the first board shall hold office during the following terms:

One member for the period of one year,

Two members for the period of two years,

Two members for the period of three years, and the members and the terms thereof to be designated by the Governor.

SECTION 3. Subsequent to the organization of State Board of Examination of Nurses, the Governor of the state of Montana shall fill all vacancies and shall perpetuate said board by the appointment of members thereof, which members for appointment shall be selected from persons who are registered nurses under the provisions of this Act, and who shall be actual residents of the state of Montana for a period of at least one year immediately preceding the date of appointment, and who have actively engaged in the profession of nursing for five years prior to such appointment, and there shall be at all times at least two members of said board who shall have had at least two years' experience in educational work among nurses, or who have had two or more years' experience in the instruction of nurses in training schools.

The terms for which said members shall be appointed shall be for three years, except those first appointed and those to fill unexpired terms.

SECTION 4. The members of the board shall, immediately after their appointment, meet at the city of Helena for the purpose of organizing said board, and shall elect one of their number president, and shall also elect one of their number secretary, who shall also act as treasurer of the board. The board shall adopt a seal which shall remain in the custody of the secretary; the secretary shall keep the records and minutes of all meetings of the board, and shall record in a suitable book the names of all nurses and training schools registered under this Act. The president and secretary of said board shall hold office for the period of one year, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The salary of the secretary shall be settled and fixed by the board. The other members of the board shall receive ten (\$10.00) dollars per day while actually engaged in attendance upon meetings of said board. This shall be in full for their expenses, same to be paid from the funds in the hands of the treasurer of the board, no charge or expense of any kind shall ever become a charge against the state treasury.

The president shall act as inspector of training schools for nurses.

SECTION 5. Said board shall provide a schedule of the subjects upon which applicants shall be examined to qualify for registration under this Act, which subjects shall include elementary anatomy, physiology, medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology, surgery, dietetics, home sanitation and nursing.

SECTION 6. The president acting as inspector of training schools shall inspect all training schools for nurses in the state of Montana, and shall report to the board and the Governor such training schools as shall provide courses of instruction in the subjects required by the board. The secretary shall enter in

the registrar kept for this purpose the names of all nurses which are entitled to registration under the provisions of this Act. The schools so registered shall be required to pay to the secretary of the board a fee of twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars upon registration.

SECTION 7. The board shall adopt rules which may be changed from time to time for the examination of applicants for registration under this Act, and the board shall meet not less than once each year for the purpose of conducting examinations for applicants for registration. The time and place of meeting of said board shall be advertised in the public press, and notice shall be sent to each training school registered under this Act, to each regularly organized association of nurses within the state, to at least one journal of nursing, and notice shall be mailed to each person who has made application for examination under the provisions of this Act, at least thirty days prior to said meeting; at such meeting it shall be the duty of the board to examine all persons who are applicants for registration under this Act, and to recommend to the Governor each duly qualified applicant who shall have successfully passed said examination.

SECTION 8. Every person to whom a certificate of registration shall have been issued shall, within thirty days thereafter, cause the same to be recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which such person resides, and all such persons shall, when changing the county of their residence within the state, cause said certificate to be recorded in the office of the county clerk, within thirty days after acquiring residence in said new county, and it is further provided that no county clerk of this state shall demand or receive any fee or compensation for filing, recording, making certified copy of nurse's certificate or affixing seal to certificate.

SECTION 9. All applicants for registration under the provisions of this Act shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he, or she, is at least twenty-two years of age, of good moral character, and has been graduated from the training school of nurses connected with a general hospital approved by the board, where a systematic course of at least two years' instruction is given, except in the cases hereinafter provided for; and all persons registered under the provisions of this Act, shall pay to the secretary of said board, a registration fee of ten (\$10.00) dollars.

SECTION 10. Any person of the required age who has pursued as a business the vocation of nursing for a period of not less than five years prior to the passage of this Act, and who presents to the board a certificate that he, or she, is a competent person to give efficient care to the sick, said certificate being signed by one licensed physician in the active practice of the profession of medicine, and two registered nurses provided for by this Act, may register after taking and passing an examination given by said board at any time within two years following the passage of this Act.

Any person who shall have graduated prior to July 1, 1917, and after January 1, 1890, from a reputable training school for nurses connected with a general hospital which now gives a course of at least two years' training, and who shall graduate therefrom, shall be entitled to registration under the provisions of this Act upon payment of the fee therefor, without examination. And any person who shall have graduated from a training school approved by the board, connected with a special hospital requiring a systematic course of at least two years' training, and who at the time of application shall have obtained in a reputable general hospital one year's additional training in subjects

not adequately taught in the training school from which they were graduated, and who shall pass an examination by the board in these additional subjects not adequately taught in the training school from which they were graduated, shall be entitled to registration on the payment of the regular fee, without examination.

The Governor may issue a certificate to any person registered under the law of any state having the requirements equivalent to those of Montana, the board and the Governor to be the sole judges thereof.

SECTION 11. Any person who makes application to the board for examination for registration, having the required qualifications as hereinafter provided for, and who shall not pass said examination, or any person registered in any other state who shall be refused registration by the board without examination as provided for in this Act, may appeal to the Montana State Association of Graduated Nurses, at the first annual meeting thereafter, and shall abide by the majority vote of said association after a full hearing thereon.

SECTION 12. On and after July 1, 1917, all applicants for certificates of registration under the provision of this Act shall pass the examination required by the board before receiving a certificate of registration.

SECTION 13. It shall be unlawful hereafter for any person to practise nursing as a trained, graduated, or registered nurse without a certificate as herein provided for.

Any person who shall assume a title indicating that said person is a registered nurse, or who shall hold himself or herself out to be a registered nurse, and who shall not be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined for the first offense not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars, nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars, and for each subsequent offense not less than two hundred (\$200.00) dollars nor more than five hundred (\$500.00) dollars.

SECTION 14. This Act shall not be construed as conferring any authority to practise medicine, or undertake the treatment of disease, in violation of the Medical Practice Act of the State of Montana, or to affect or apply to the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family, nor to any person nursing the sick for hire who does not in any way assume or pretend to have special training in the profession of nursing, and who also does not pretend to be a registered nurse.

SECTION 15. The Governor may, upon recommendation by the board, revoke any certificate previously issued to the holder thereof, after a hearing by the full board on charges made by any licensed physician in the active practice of his profession, or upon charges made by the registered nurse charging dishonesty, gross incompetence, a habit rendering a nurse unsafe or unfit to care for the sick, or conduct or act derogatory to the morals or standing of the profession of nursing, or any wilful fraud or misrepresentation practised in securing such certificate.

The person so charged under this Section shall be given at least thirty days' notice in writing of the specific charge against him, or her, and of the time and place of hearing said charge by the board, at which time and place such person shall be entitled to appear and to be represented by counsel. Upon the revocation of any certificate heretofore issued, the same shall be null and void, and the secretary shall take the name of the holder thereof from the roll of the registered nurses, and shall give notice to each county clerk within the state where said certificate may have been registered, of the revocation thereof,

and it shall be the duty of such county clerk to note upon such record the fact that such certificate has been revoked and the date of revocation.

SECTION 16. This Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

SECTION 17. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

COLORADO

Denver.—THE TRAINED NURSES' ASSOCIATION held a regular meeting on April 7, at the Y. W. C. A., Miss McAllaster, the president, in the chair. After routine business, the president announced the appointments of the standing committees for the year: Sick Visiting, Misses Heller, Hunton and Rowan; Programme and Press, Misses Hargrave, Anderson and Hedges. It was proposed that the lists of nurses on the directory be printed in the form of a folder, instead of on a long card as heretofore, for the convenience of the doctors, and that opposite each name should be given the training school from which the nurse graduated. It was decided that the bedside charts on sale at the directory should be sold at seventy-five cents for a block of a hundred sheets, instead of for fifty cents, as has been the custom; and also that the directory should keep clinical charts for sale. The remainder of the time was devoted to the revision of the by-laws of the association.

LONGMONT HOSPITAL has organized an alumnae association and Miss Cowan has been elected president.

THE DENVER BRANCH OF THE GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS was most delightfully entertained by Mrs. Spaulding on April 2, in her charming home. The meeting was more of a social than business nature, and was well attended by the nurses and their friends. Two new members were received.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE COLORADO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES held its annual meeting on April 8, at the City and County Hospital. The officers elected for the new year are: president, Louise Perrin; vice-presidents, Maude Brothers, Mae Walton; secretary, Phoebe Parmelee; treasurer, Ethel Hedges; historian, Sue Williams; directors, Louie Croft Boyd and Mrs. H. Biddle. Three members were taken into the association.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL held a meeting on March 28. This association, which was disbanded nearly two years ago, met to reorganize, and the following officers were elected for 1913: president, Ethel Parr; vice-president, Miss Shea; secretary, Ella Andrews; treasurer, Eva Fortman; chairman of Sick Committee, Miss Nelson; chairman of Social Committee, Miss Lindstrum. Ten new members were received.

JANET B. DONALDSON, formerly of the Jewish National Sanatorium, has bought the "Sunlight Tubercular Sanatorium," has thoroughly reorganized and equipped it, and has made of it a most home-like, cheerful place for patients desiring quiet and personal attention. Miss O'Connor, St. Joseph's Hospital, has been appointed head nurse.

Colorado Springs.—MISS LAKE has resigned her position of head nurse of the Children's Department of the Beth-El Hospital and has been appointed superintendent of nurses of the Children's Hospital, Denver. She is succeeded at Beth-El Hospital by Miss Gardner, of Washington, D. C. Miss Goodenough, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed head nurse at the Beth-El Hospital.

IDAHO

THE IDAHO STATE ASSOCIATION OF GRADUATE NURSES held its annual meeting at St. Luke's Hospital, Boise, on March 3. Mrs. Cragin was re-elected president; Lulu Hall, 410 Overland Building, secretary. THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING was adopted as the official organ of the association. The meetings are very interesting and instructive; at the last one twenty-one nurses were present. There is now a membership of forty.

THE IDAHO STATE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF NURSES has prepared a suggested course of instruction for the training schools of the state, which is issued in a neat leaflet form. This covers a period of three years and of preliminary work, in both practical and theoretical instruction, and gives a list of recommended text-books.

WASHINGTON

Tacoma.—PIERCE COUNTY GRADUATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION held the regular monthly meeting on April 7, in the nurses' home of the Tacoma General Hospital. After routine business one of the well-known women physicians, Dr. Annie E. Reynolds, gave a most interesting talk on gynæcology, which was much appreciated by the nurses present. Mrs. Cummings moved that each member be a committee of one to make suggestions for the entertainment of the state meeting to be held in July. Three letters were read, one from the state sanitary inspector, in regard to the unsanitary conditions existing in some of the logging camps of the state, to which his attention had been called by some nurses who were interested in the health of those employed there. A letter was read from the corresponding secretary of the Tacoma Woman's Club House Association, asking co-operation in helping to make the club house a possibility. The reply to the letter written to the public library states that it will consider placing THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING on its magazine list. Mrs. Fletcher suggested that a hospital committee be appointed from among the members, and the president was asked to make the appointments, which are as follows: Mrs. Agnes H. Fletcher, chairman, Mrs. E. B. Cummings, Miss D. MacDonald, Mrs. A. Kranz, and Ida B. Lappenbusch; Mrs. Linger mann was appointed an honorary member. Four applications were favorably considered by the trustees. The meeting adjourned to meet May 5.

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA NURSES have been greatly agitated over the proposal to include superintendents, surgical nurses, and pupil nurses in the class of women whose working hours shall be limited by state law to eight hours a day. Opinions are divided on the subject. All desire to shorten the working hours, but many feel that it should not be done by state law.

NORTH CAROLINA

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF TRAINED NURSES OF NORTH CAROLINA will hold examinations in Asheville, May 26, 27 and 28, 1913. Application blanks may be had by applying to the secretary-treasurer, L. A. Toomer, R.N., 123 South 4th St., Wilmington. All applications should be in the hands of the secretary by May 12. Further information on application to the secretary.

LOIS A. TOOMER, R.N.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting May 28, 29 and 30 at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville.

BIRTHS

ON March 15, at Caro, Michigan, a son, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert O. Purdy. Mrs. Purdy was Catherine Park, class of 1910, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia.

AT Newark, N. J., a son, John, Jr., to Dr. and Mrs. John J. Kaskevich. Mrs. Kaskevich was Sophia Wagner, class of 1911, John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Texas.

AT Ballinger, Texas, a son, to Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Mangum. Mrs. Mangum was Emily Sellman, class of 1911, John Sealy Hospital.

ON March 15, at Naperville, Ill., a daughter, Rosemary, to Dr. and Mrs. Midgley. Mrs. Midgley was Miss Frasius, class of 1912, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.

MARRIAGES

ON April 2, at New Brunswick, N. J., Elizabeth Marie Schneider, class of 1909, Orange Memorial Hospital, to Morris Farkas, M.D., health officer of West Orange. Dr. and Mrs. Farkas will live in West Orange, N. J.

IN March, Harriet Purdue Baigrie, class of 1909, Orange Memorial Hospital, to Arthur McConacky. Mr. and Mrs. McConacky will live in Blairstown.

ON March 19, at Tyrone, Pa., Lottie L. Nagle, class of 1904, University Hospital, Philadelphia, to Herman T. Forsyth. Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth will live in Morristown, Pa.

ON December 19, W. Dean Bivens, class of 1912, John Sealy Hospital, Galveston, Texas, to Albert O. Singleton, M.D. Dr. and Mrs. Singleton will live in Galveston.

OLGA FRANKS, class of 1910, John Sealy Hospital, to E. Barry. Mr. and Mrs. Barry will live in Fort Worth, Texas.

ON December 23, Naomi Robertson, class of 1912, Sarah Leigh Hospital, Norfolk, Va., to Wm. H. Alsbrook.

ON March 26, at Norfolk, Va., Mrs. Lois Strudwick, class of 1911, Sarah Leigh Hospital, to R. S. Bull, of Accomac County.

ON March 27, Lydia M. Wolfe, class of 1899, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to Edouard de Wolfe Harrington.

ON April 2, Eunice Warner, class of 1908, Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, to John Traies Haydon. Mr. and Mrs. Haydon will live at Cedar Woods, Haymarket, Va.

ON December 31, at New York, N. Y., Rhoda Alice Bowness, class of 1908, Lawrence General Hospital, Lawrence, Mass., to Edwin Hall Jaques. Mr. and Mrs. Jaques will live in South Amboy, N. J.

IN December, at Mandan, N. D., Martha Lauerman, class of 1905, City and County Hospital, St. Paul, Minn. to John H. Britton, M.D., of New Salem, N. D.

ON March 7, Kathryn West, class of 1911, City Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind., to J. W. Crawford. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford will live in Erie, Pa.

ON March 11, Lydia La Mar, class of 1912, City Hospital, Indianapolis, to J. Fenton Graham. Mr. and Mrs. Graham will live in Winnemucca, Nevada.

ON March 25, Mary Agnes Fenton, class of 1907, Culver Union Hospital, Crawfordsville, Ind., to James Clyde Butler, M.D. Miss Fenton had been superintendent of nurses since 1908 at the National Military Home in Tennessee, where Dr. Butler was chief surgeon. Dr. and Mrs. Butler will live in Stafford, Kansas, where he has purchased a sanitarium.

DEATHS

ON February 4, at Fargo, N. D., Eva Turner, class of 1911, Jamestown City Hospital. Miss Turner's death is a grief to all who knew her. She was a member of the Cass County Graduate Nurses' Association and also a charter member of the North Dakota State Nurses' Association.

ON March 16, at Dr. Skinner's Sanitarium, New Haven, Conn., Grace Warrington, class of 1899, Connecticut Training School. Miss Warrington was a woman of very charming personality and beautiful character, and although in ill health for five years kept on courageously to the end. She will be missed by a large circle of friends as well as patients. The burial was at her old home in Watertown, Conn.

ON August 20, at Sarah Leigh Hospital, Norfolk, Va., Nannie M. Newby, class of 1906. Miss Newby had been ill for many months, but had borne her suffering with patient fortitude. Hers was a beautiful Christian character lending a helpful influence to every life that touched her own. Burial was at Wilmington, N. C.

ON April 12, at the Rhode Island Hospital, Emily S. Towle, class of 1890, Rhode Island Hospital Training School. Miss Towle had done private nursing until within the last few years. For a short time she was house mother at the nurses' home, Rhode Island Hospital; she resigned this position to become house-keeper at that institution, which position she held at the time of her death. She was a member of the Rhode Island Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association, the Rhode Island Association of Graduate Nurses, the Rhode Island Hospital Nurses' Club, and St. Barnabas Guild for Nurses. She was a woman of great ability, broad interests, and fine character; and was foremost in all work for nurses in the state. Her home was in Dixfield, Maine.

ON March 16, Marietta C. Gardiner, class of 1884, Rhode Island Hospital Training School. Most of her life since graduation had been spent in nursing work. Miss Gardiner was a charter member of the Rhode Island Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association, which she had several times represented at national conventions, a charter member of the Rhode Island Association of Graduate Nurses, and a charter member of the Rhode Island Central Directory for Nurses. She was of a lovable nature, keen mind, broad interests, and sound judgment; she was interested in all that is being done for the advancement of the nursing profession and her loss is deeply felt by her many friends. She was a member of St. James Church, Providence, from which place the funeral services were held on March 20. They were attended by a large number of her friends, many of whom were her sister nurses. The cause of her death was peritonitis following an operation for appendicitis.

ON May 3, 1912, at Norfolk, Va., suddenly, from organic heart trouble, Edith Nason, class of 1892, St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago. In accordance with her expressed desire she was buried at Norfolk. Within a few weeks after her death various personal friends and nurses subscribed to a fund and on August the first, a monument, a granite cross six feet high, was put in place and is inscribed as follows:

"Edith Nason—1857-1912.

For sixteen years the faithful

District Nurse of the King's Daughters."

The following "In Memoriam" was subscribed by the City Union of the King's Daughters of Norfolk.

"Laboring as she did exclusively with the sick and afflicted of our city, very few outside of her co-workers are familiar with the important work Miss Nason did as head nurse for the City Mission of the King's Daughters.

"For sixteen years she had been untiring in her special mission of ministering to the sick poor, and in her sudden death we have sustained an inestimable loss.

"Miss Nason was a woman of unusual ability, combining with her natural gift for nursing a genius for business management, thus proving of double worth to an organization. With her high sense of duty, her broad knowledge of human nature and her faculty for handling difficult situations, her position was unique.

"Realizing as she so thoroughly did that her organic heart trouble might at any hour close abruptly, as it did, her earthly career, she characteristically prepared for just such an exigency and then seemingly forgot it in her devotion to her profession. After her sudden death the nurses of the city who had been denied the privilege of ministering to her as she had done for many years to others, showed their high appreciation for her in tenderly guarding the church in which her body lay the night before the interment. It was a beautiful and silent tribute to one who had spent her life in the effort to relieve suffering. As if in compensation there was no pain in her death, for 'God touched her and she slept.'"

BOOK REVIEWS



IN CHARGE OF

M. E. CAMERON, R.N.

PRIVATE DUTY NURSING. By Katharine DeWitt, R.N.; Graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary and of The Illinois Training School for Nurses; Assistant Editor, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING. Price, \$1.50. J. B. Lippincott Company, London and Philadelphia.

The days when nursing offered sanctuary to those who entered the calling seem to have passed away, if one may judge by the hostility of the criticism that constantly assails the profession of the trained nurse. We hear accusations that she is overtrained; we hear that she is kept, virtually the unpaid servant of municipality or corporation with neither time for study, nor efficient teaching; we hear that clinical records and other clerical work take up her time, other than the personal care of the patient. We hear too, that the efforts of nurses to correct and maintain their standards by legislation meet with stubborn opposition and bewildering obtuseness on the part of the guardians of the public welfare.

Against such discord it is indeed refreshing to find one who sets forth with no uncertain sound the original principles upon which our profession is founded; the true ethical relationship of the nurse to her patient, calling for ideals which allow no abatement of the standards cherished by all earnest nurses. That such a book comes to us from the very centre of nursing thought, as mirrored by the national organ of nursing, makes just so much more authoritative its teaching.

Claiming that the best teaching to be had is not likely to injure by overtraining, Miss DeWitt seems to regard as of foremost importance the amount of character the nurse brings for training when she enters her school, and to personal character she looks for the solution of the problems that confront the private duty nurse, when she assumes the obligations laid upon her in the care of her patients. Miss DeWitt makes one aware that, in a sense, the term pioneer nurse is not one that is to be restricted in the usual way, since every nurse who starts on a case is liable to find herself in tracks that are all untrodden. The experience may be hitherto unknown to the patient and the process of educating her, and the entire household is as new as when nursing first

began. To this process Miss DeWitt brings every consideration of the multiple circumstances that may arise, and proves herself able for them all.

The spirit of commercialism has been said to dominate nursing, but this book goes far to evidence the contrary. The self-abnegation of "a religious" is demanded of those who would enter the field of private duty nursing, and no religious order could be more insistent of the need of self-discipline and self-control than is the author. She says: "It requires the highest moral and spiritual graces to carry a nurse through some situations without discredit to her calling or reflection on herself." And yet one lays down the book with a distinctly greater enthusiasm for this same difficult vocation; with a larger conviction of the opportunities it offers; with a desire to stay with it, and work for it, rather than to seize upon the chance offered of escaping from it.

Surely the bulk of criticism against our profession must emanate from darkly pessimistic sources and from those who judge of the whole body from isolated individual cases. We are glad to feel that Miss DeWitt represents the great majority and that the number will increase with the circulation of her book. The young nurses will find it a safe guide in all sorts and conditions of untried experiences; and for the old and weary there are hints for rehabilitation which may open to them a large door.

REFERENCE HAND-BOOK FOR NURSES. By Amanda K. Beck, Graduate of The Illinois Training School for Nurses. Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Price, \$1.25 net. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia and London.

Revised to date, this little book appears as formerly in flexible red leather with gilt lettering. The new edition has dispensed with some methods, and in their place gives the newer treatment that has superseded the old.

GYNÆCOLOGY FOR NURSES AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL NURSING. By Comyns Berkley, M.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.). Second Edition. Price, 2/6 net. The Scientific Press, Ltd., 28, 29 Southampton St. Strand, London, W. C.

This little book, which seems to have met with a favorable reception in England, appears in its second edition to be little changed since its first appearance—its matter being confined to the briefest outlines.

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